The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6564. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Enthusiastic Republican Rally at the Cooper Institute.

Masterly Address by Senator Roscoe Conkling.

Thorough Review of the Leading Political Issues.

A Warm and Dignified Defense of Gen. Grant.

Complete Vindication of His Administration.

Cooper Institute, the scene of very many great gatherings of the people, never saw a better political meeting than that of last evening. Hon. Roscoe Conkling, upon invitation of the Republican Central Committee of this City, had consented to address the people upon the living political issues of the day, and the well-known ability and eloquence of the speaker, the interest in and sympathy for the great Republican Party, combined to fill the large hall with a most intelligent audience of both sexes, for a large number of ladies graced the meeting by their presence. Shortly after 7 o'clock the doors of the building were opened, and within ten minutes every seat was filled, and men were standing in the aisles, there being nearly 5,000 people within the hall.

The stage behind the platform was tastefully draped with the national ensign, a bust of Washington having been placed in the centre embowered in the folds of our flag. The platform was occupied by many well-known public men, politicians, merchants, lawyers and bankers. Among many others were the following: The speaker of the evening, Hon. Roscoe Conkling; Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Hugh Gardner, Hon. George Opdyke, Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist; Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Mr. Henry D. Lapaugh, Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, Col. Geo. E. Howe, Col. Charles S. Spencer, Gen. Wm. A. Darling, Rev. Mr. Butler, (colored,) E. V. C. Eats, (colored,) E. B. Conover, (colored,) Col. George A. Sharpe, Col. B. Morgan.

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Hugh Gardner came forward and moved that Mr. Jackson S. Schultz take the chair. This was unanimously carried, and the gentleman then advanced to the front of the platform, amid much enthusiasm.

MR. SCHULTZ'S SPEECH.

Mr. Schultz spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: After thanking you for the honor which you have conferred, which I do most sincerely, there is very little left for me to say, or very much, as you may choose. We have before us to-night some very important matters which will be presented by authority; but I think you will excuse me from making any extended remarks. I would have been very glad, fellow-citizens, to escape this national controversy. For six months or more I have devoted myself to local matters, and have had quite enough to do. I had hoped that you would have excused me on this occasion, that I might confine myself for six months more in that same direction. Though I stand here to-night on a national platform, I do not and will not give up the City of New-York. [Applause and cheering.] The City and State of New-York must be saved as well as the nation. [Renewed applause.] I have the consent of our friends here that after to-night I shall have a furlough to serve in a minor capacity. I am very glad to meet you, and if I were at liberty, on City matters, I should state to you how much is in the future for you to do. You cannot conceive, though you have read the papers as I have, how much of corruption there is in the City of New-York. The Committee that you appointed some time ago, prepared, at large expense and with great care, a very large amount of information which was to be laid before the citizens of New-York. But our Legislature—I blush to say, a Republican Legislature—failed to give us the proper committees of investigation, the proper committees to send for persons and papers to fasten it in an intelligent and legal way upon the responsible offenders. If they had given us those Committees, I hesitate not to say that the citizens of New-York would be today ten millions richer than they are. [Applause.] But in the near future, even this Fall, though your attention will be drawn away to other matters, I do hope, I do expect that the good people of New-York will not forget their own City; and when they are called on to send to the Common Council, when they are called on to elect a Mayor, when they are called on to send honest Representatives to Albany, they will heed the call. With these few remarks, fellow-citizens, I shall ask the gentlemen having charge to read the list of Vice Presidents of the meeting.

During Mr. Schultz's speech, he was frequently interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of his short introductory address, Col. B. T. Morgan, Assistant Postmaster, read the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the meeting, nearly every name being greeted with cheers and expressions of approval.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. E. D. Morgan,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Francis Leiber, LL. D.,	Hon. Morris Franklin,
Hon. George Opdyke,	Wm. Allen,
John R. Cecil,	Shephard Knapp,
Gen. P. H. Jones,	Geo. W. Loss,
Geo. M. Van Nort,	Geo. W. Knowlton,
George B. Butler,	Hon. Aug. Weisman,
George H. Andrews,	Douglass Campbell,
John Foley,	Col. Geo. Bliss, Jr.,
Charles H. Russell,	H. D. Lepaugh,
Wm. P. Lee,	Edw'd F. Brown,
Peter Cooper,	Theoron R. Butler,
Azariah Boody,	John D. Lawson,
Wm. M. Vermilye,	Thomas W. Gale,
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,	Edwin Lord,
Robt. Lenox Kennedy,	Geo. F. Merkle,
Hon. Wm. Orton,	Hon. Erastus C. Benedict,
Hon. Thomas Murphy,	Joseph Cudlipp,
Charles Butler,	William Gardner,
Henry Clews,	Col. Abel Haywood,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,	James F. Freeborn,
Hon. Chas. P. Kirkland,	Wm. F. Thoms,
Hon. Peter Starr,	E. S. Newens,
Hon. C. A. Peabody,	S. T. Birdsall,
Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst,	Chas. N. Brackett,
Hon. Wm. Mitchell,	John A. Kennedy,
Hon. John J. Townsend,	A. H. Almy,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Daniel F. Appleton,
Hon. Wm. E. Dodge,	John Armstrong,
D. Randolph Martin,	O. D. Ashley,
D. D. T. Marshall,	Isaac H. Bailey,
Oscar Zollicoffer,	J. F. Dwight,
Dr. A. G. Dunn,	Vincenzo Botta,
Ex-Gov. Edw. Salomon,	Richard H. Bowne,
Timothy G. Churchill,	Seymour A. Bunce,
John Sherwood,	Richard Butler,
Chas. A. Flammer,	Matthew Chalmers,
Nelson H. Turpin,	Joseph H. Choate,
Chas. F. Bruder,	Marville W. Cooper,
Major Willard Bullard,	Geo. W. Cotterill,
Stephen Putnam,	Alfred W. Craven,
Sheridan Snook,	C. A. Davison,
Hon. John Sedgwick,	Wm. H. Kirby,
Wm. W. Northrop,	Thomas Denny, Jr.,
Wm. Kidd,	Chas. C. Dodge,
Geo. W. Jarvis,	Nathaniel Dole,
Dr. Henry Highland Garner,	Henry Draper,
Dr. Samuel Griswold,	T. T. Dwight,
Geo. W. Clarke,	Theo. Roosevelt,
Theo. W. Dwight,	Jonathan Edgar,
Gilbert W. Dart,	Frederick B. Elliott,
Geo. Wm. H. Anthon,	Don Alonzo Cushman,
Henry Disney,	David G. Francis,
Henry Thompson,	John A. C. Gray,
Erasmus Sterling,	John C. Green,
Henry A. Hurlburt,	B. W. Griswold,
Chas. J. Folsom,	Parker Handy,
Gen. J. C. Pinckney,	Fletcher Harper, Jr.,
John P. Fraser,	Wm. J. Hoppin,
Dr. Wm. S. Harding,	N. Pendleton Hosack,
Geo. Thompson,	Richard M. Hunt,
Hamilton Fish, Jr.,	Wm. Borden,
John Adriance,	Joseph C. Jackson,
Col. Joel W. Mason,	Wm. Wade,
Paul N. Spofford,	Chas. Kneeland,
Wm. H. Fogg,	Levi P. Morton,
Amos R. Eno,	Thomas M. North,
Hon. Abraham Lent,	B. Y. Pippey,
Col. Rush C. Hawkins,	Samuel C. Reed,
Col. Marshall Lefferts,	James A. Roosevelt,
A. V. Stout,	Geo. Starr,
Samuel B. H. Vance,	H. M. Ruggles,
Hon. Wm. Laimbeer,	Jesse Seligman,
Col. A. J. H. Duganne,	Samuel S. Constant,
Geo. T. Downing,	Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.,
Nathan C. Ely,	James W. Booth,
Geo. W. Blunt,	H. N. Sherwood,
Hon. Isaac Dayton,	Jonathan Sturgis,
Joseph Seligman,	W. A. Darling,
A. P. Man,	Jas. H. Pinkney,
Otis D. Swan,	James Cushing, Jr.,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,	Edmond Stephenson,
Salem H. Wales,	Henry M. Taber,
Charles Watrous,	Lemuel Bangs,
Chas. E. Whitehead,	O. P. C. Billings,
Geo. B. Deane, Jr.,	Samuel R. Mabbett,
James W. Farr,	John P. Needham,
Nathaniel Hayden,	Benj. K. Phelps,
Archibald Hance,	Salem T. Russell,
Michael Cregan,	C. H. Patrick,
Hiram Merritt,	Henry A. Linden,
John Baier,	Joseph B. Varnum,
Pierre C. Van Wyck,	M. P. Dorsch,
James W. Hawes,	John A. Eagleson,
Cornelius Sloat,	Andrew Bleakley,
E. P. Egan,	David Clark,
Col. John J. Shaw,	Chas. H. Kitchell,
John R. Russell,	John Cooper, Jr.,
Jas. Winterbottom,	Richard M. Collard,
Edgar Ketchum,	Benj. Beyea,
Wm. Haw, Jr.,	R. R. Carpenter,
Gen. Wm. S. Hillyer,	William Kemp,
Horatio P. Allen,	Jacob Schoenhof,
Col. A. P. Ketchum,	Wm. H. Gedney,
Thomas Nast,	C. D. Van Wagener,
S. H. Knapp,	Chas. C. Pinckney,
Otis T. Hall,	Myron J. Frisbie,
Wm. G. Sterling,	Adolph Rolland,
Alex. Wilder,	J. E. Cudlipp,
Joel B. Erhardt,	Silas Hooper,
John A. Wells,	Otto Meyers,
Geo. P. Putnam,	Col. Geo. F. Hopper,
John D. Ottiwell,	Rev. Wm. F. Butler,
John H. Brady,	Geo. F. Coddington,
George Ross,	Jeremiah Pangburn,
	Alfred Edwards.

SECRETARIES.

Col. B. T. Morgan,	Joseph Smith,
Solomon T. Streeter,	Isaac B. Conover,
Julian T. Davies,	Elias E. Disney,
Edward Mitchell,	Philip E. Reilly,
Fred. H. Mann,	James McGuire,
Henry M. Mayell,	Francis Callahan,
Duane L. Peabody,	Joseph Corbit,
Geo. W. Lyon,	Alfred R. Whitney,
Chas. S. Arthur,	Daniel G. Gillette,
Wm. Drummond,	B. H. Adams,
Rufus B. Cowing,	Wm. Alexander,
Geo. B. Morris, Jr.,	Dr. H. H. Gregory,
F. M. Patrick,	Amos S. Chamberlain,
Geo. E. Keyser,	Wm. E. Duryea,
Gilbert E. Jones,	Dr. Charles Brueninghausen,
Edward Mitchell,	
Andrew A. Scheidler,	Nicholas R. Connor,
John Finzil,	H. V. Crawford,
Jacob Giller,	John Kenney,
James Cumming,	Wm. Halden,
John Bennett,	Geo. W. Myers,
Chas. D. Chipman,	Wm. H. Wareing,
Henry C. Overin,	Thos. B. Bills,
Francis F. Resch,	Capt. Benj. Page,
Samuel G. Williamson,	Geo. W. Francis,
F. C. Wagner,	S. W. Clay.

During the reading of these names, the features of Mr. Conkling were seen at the back of the platform, when three rousing cheers for him were given. When he came forward to deliver his speech these cheers were repeated again and again, and it was some little time before the enthusiasm of the audience could be restrained sufficiently to give him a hearing. Anxious as every one was to listen to the distinguished Senator, the mention of the name of Gen. Grant, just after he began his speech, elicited round after round of deafening applause, which echoed through the building with thrilling effect. There seemed to be something so magnetic in the very name of Ulysses Sidney Grant that the whole house was carried away by the excitement, and the most quiet and dignified-looking men stood up waving their hands, while cheer after cheer rent the air. When this outburst had subsided, it was started afresh by the simple but feeling words of Mr. Conkling, "Ay! he deserves all that." The Senator then proceeded with his speech, being frequently interrupted by applause, the same harmonious and enthusiastic feeling being manifested by the audience throughout, the address being listened to, it is needless to say, with the most unflagging interest to its close.

The Chairman in introducing Senator Conkling said:

Now, my friends, without offering any apology and without making any extended remarks, I shall say we have a friend in Hon. Roscoe Conkling, now present. [Great cheering.] And let me also say to you, a faithful friend among the faithful, [cheers.] and one whom we are proud to honor. Ladies and gentlemen, Senator Conkling.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Senator Conkling, on rising, was received with immense cheers. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your greeting of me to-night and the warmth of your reception quite oppress me. I have not words fitly to express my feelings. It has been my privilege for twenty years, sometimes from this platform, to address my neighbors upon political issues, and too much ardor and too much of the partisan have always been among my many faults. Yet no canvass has ever stirred me like this. [Cheers.] No election has ever so appealed to my sense of fair play, no canvass has ever involved so much of injustice, malice and foul play, none has ever so thoroughly tested the common sense and generosity of the American people. [Cheers.]

INJUSTICE HEAPED ON THE PRESIDENT.

Eleven years' service in Congress has made me a close observer of four Presidents, and of many public men; and if among them all there is one, living or dead, who never knowingly failed in his duty, that one is Ulysses Sydney Grant. There was forecast in giving him the name of Sydney, for his greatest and gentlest quality is his magnanimity. If there has been a high official ever ready to admit and correct an error—if there has been one who did wisely, firmly and well the things given him in charge, that one is the soldier in war, and the quiet patriot in peace, who has been named again by every township in forty-six States and Territories for the great trust he now holds. Yet this man, honest, brave and modest, and proved by his transcendent deeds to be endowed with genius, common sense and moral qualities, adequate to the greatest affairs; this man who saved his country, who snatched our nationality and our cause from despair, and bore them on his shield through the flame of battle, in which but for him, they would have perished; this man, under whose administration our country has flourished as no one dared predict; this man, to whom a nation's gratitude and benediction are due, is made the mark for ribald jibes and odious groundless slanders. Why is all this? Simply because he stands in the way of the greed and ambition of politicians and schemers. Many honest men join in the cry, or hear it without indignation. They are deceived by the cloud of calumny which darkens the sky; but the inventors are men distempered with griefs, or else the sordid and the vile, who follow politics as the shark follows the ship. A war of mud and missiles has been waged for months. The President, his family, and all nearly associated with him, have been bespattered, and truth and decency have been driven far away. Every thief and cormorant and drone who has been put out—every baffled mouser for place or plunder—every man with a grievance or a grudge—all who have something to make by a change, seem to wag an unbridled tongue or to drive a foul pen.

The President cannot enter the lists of controversy and defend himself: the proprieties of his station forbid it; his chief competitor, managing behind the curtain, a newspaper from which he pretends to have retired, is free to defend and puff himself, and feels free to fill his paper with base and scurrilous falsehood, in the hope of blackening a name which is one of the treasures of the nation, and which will be the pride of posterity. All this pollution will, in the end, disgrace only its authors; it will not disgrace Grant or the nation, because the nation will spurn and resent it. The disgusting personalities, emptied upon Gen. Jackson, secured his re-election; an offended people struck back, and they will strike back again.

WHERE THE OPPOSITION HAS BLUNDERED.

The American people may misjudge a political question, they may be deceived, but, with the truth before them, they will never be unjust, and never untrue upon a question of right and wrong. Ingratitude has been charged upon Republics, and just there is the point where the angry enemies of the President have blundered. Had the cool veterans of the Democracy formed or selected the issues to be presented, they would have been wise enough to so frame them that the people could decide in their favor without fixing a stigma upon Gen. Grant, and without blasting his name or doing him wrong. But the Democratic statesmen, the leaders in a hundred fights, have been mere lookers-on; leadership has been assumed by Republican renegades and "out;" men so eaten up with envy, or so maddened with the loss or refusal of place and patronage, that nothing would satisfy them short of a rancorous, revengeful, personal raid. When a man turns Turk he spits on the Cross, and when widethroated Ultra-Republicans clandestinely trade with the enemy, and then turn open traitors to their party, they become the meanest and fiercest opponents, just as a Yankee slave overseer from New-England was always more brutal than those born in the south. When men whose vanity was hurt, and others gnawed by ambition and cupidity, went out to ruin the party which they could not rule, madness drove them on. They had no polar star, except hatred of Grant and his supporters. These lusty patriots who modestly assumed the name of "Reformers," would not have an ordinary Presidential canvass for the fair discussion of political questions: such a proceeding would have been too tame and insipid for them. Their stomachs craved stronger more game-flavored meat; hard names must be called; vengeance must be satisfied; the President must be politically court-martialed or dragged before a national assize to be tried as a malefactor.

In the Senate the Democrats proper kept silent or talked about business; I give them credit for wasting but little time; but half the last session, eight months in length, was worn out and wasted by slanderous electioneering harangues aimed at the Administration and its friends by men badly in need of being reformed themselves. These self-righteous and noisy oracles pitched the key in which the Anti-Grant chorus was to be sung, and hence comes the absence of political questions and the presence of personal and scandalous issues. The public journals and newspaper correspondence from Washington controlled by these "Liberals"—liberal in nothing so much as in defaming honest men and praising and helping themselves—took hue from the heart-burnings, distempers and ambitions which set them on. "Anything to beat Grant" was the motto, and it gratified their heat and spite to assail the President personally, and to heap malignant charges upon him; thus his character, his integrity, his standing as a man, have been part in issue, and the people are compelled to pass upon his guilt or innocence. The case has been so put, that the question is not merely whether Grant shall be President, but whether Grant shall be pronounced by the nation a fool, a knave, an imposter, an enemy of his country. Had issue been taken upon public measures, had public questions been raised, whether new questions or those which have divided parties heretofore, a popular verdict would have been a verdict only between parties, and policies and principles. Such a verdict would have rested upon public grounds, personal and disparaging to no one. In that case, Gen. Grant could not complain. If the political views he represents are not those of a majority there is no injustice and no reflection upon any one in so saying and so voting. But when the President is arraigned for ignorance, dishonesty and vice, and for nothing else, the case is different.

PLATFORM MADE UP OF SLANDERS OF DISAPPOINTED MEN.

What is the arraignment? What political position held by the Republican Party or its candidates does the "anything-to-beat-Grant" coalition deny? Will any one tell me? Read the manifesto put forth at Cincinnati, which Mr. Greeley did over in improved words, as he thought, in his letter of acceptance. Read the address lately published by Mr. Greeley and his committee, soliciting the votes of the people of this State. These papers, in so far as they refer to the Administration, are a gross personal libel upon the President, and they are nothing more.

Hear the words of the self-constituted crowd at Cincinnati—that motley group made up of a few respectable men who have since repudiated it, and of the most piebald, disreputable collection to be scraped from the gutters and sewers of politics. These political lazzaroni, pretending to represent States, laid down the platform on which Mr. Greeley thinks he is running. See how it reads:

> The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.
>
> He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.
>
> He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.
>
> He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who have acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.
>
> He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

Mr. Greeley's personal backers and trainers recently delighted the public with an address, embroidered with the rhetoric and signature of Mr. John Cochrane. This paper, gorgeous in composition, speaks of the Cincinnati *fiasco* as "one of the most stately and brilliant parliaments ever assembled in this country." These rainbow-dyed words show on what sky-scraping pinions the "Liberal" eagle soars. See how this gloomy and peculiar monarch of the clouds swoops down on the poor pigmy and truant of Appomattox. Observe the awful obscurity, grand even in parenthesis, with which he "goes for" his prey, as another reformer "went for that heathen Chinee":

> The history of the Administration is a shadowy record of discreditable (sometimes disgraceful) acts—many of them blunders; others, crimes.
>
> He has repeatedly shown himself on the one hand ignorant of the laws, and on the other defiant of them.
>
> He has accepted gifts from flatterers, for which he has rendered dishonorable equivalents by bestowing public emoluments on the obsequious givers.

These are but three, of the seventeen personal crimes, of which the bright particular Cochrane appears as the avenging angel. Do such despicable assertions and imputations raise any political or party issue?

NOTHING TANGIBLE ABOUT TARIFF, AMNESTY, OR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The tariff resolution, at Cincinnati, is a mere juggle—a shallow evasion, by which no one of common intelligence has a right to be cheated.

The resolution about Congress and "centralism," if they mean anything, refer to the exercise of powers by Congress, every one of which Mr. Greeley approved and demanded in his usual violent and unmeasured language.

The amnesty resolution is spent, because a general amnesty bill was passed weeks ago. Every rebel votes, and every rebel may hold office now, except Jefferson Davis and less than two hundred others, who still spurn forgiveness. There is nothing left of the amnesty question, unless some one wants to mount a dead horse in behalf of Jefferson Davis and his handful of cronies, who say that their perjury needs no forgiveness, and seeks none, and that they have no use just now in that way for those they keep to sign their bail bonds, and do their other chores.

Where, then, is the political issue the people are to pass upon? It cannot be "civil service reform," unless dishonesty is imputed to the President. He is for civil service reform, he recommended it and inaugurated it, and the Philadelphia Convention specially declared for it. There can be no issue of that kind, except by pretending that Grant is a hypocrite, and that Greeley is not; and neither of these things would be easy to prove. Mr. Greeley has plainly and repeatedly avowed, in public and in private, that his political action hinges on patronage and spoils; without stopping to prove this now, I will recur to it hereafter.

The coalition presents nothing of substance, on which parties or individuals are divided in principle, but only assaults upon the President. This is nothing more or less than a challenge of comparison between the candidates.

The issue is narrowed to a single inquiry. Which is personally the safest, fittest man for the Presidency? That is the question, and the whole of it.

DEMOCRACY GIVES UP. WHAT IS ASKED OF DEMOCRATS.

Some things, however, are said and done effectually by the platform and nomination of our opponents. They blot out and renounce the time-honored creed of the Democratic Party. That creed is laid aside and its vital points repudiated.

It is fairly admitted that Democratic doctrines and Democratic candidates can not stand before the judgment of the country.

The Democracy confesses its defeat upon the great issues of the century, and confesses its error also. Equality of race; emancipation of slaves; the ballot for the blacks; a protective tariff; exemption of Government bonds from taxation; paying bonds in coin. Upon these and other things, the Democracy at last confesses itself not only beaten but wrong, and the Republican Party victorious and right. Stopping here, the homage paid to the Republican Party would be great indeed, but we find greater tribute and homage still.

Not only are the old grounds of difference given up, but no new ones can be found. What measure or doctrine of the Republican Party, again I ask, have our opponents ventured to attack?

The Republican Party has been in power for years, responsible for all legislation in the greatest era of the nation, and now its life-long rival and adversary at last throws up the sponge, not daring to join issue upon one political question.

Even the Kuklux and election bills are not matters in difference, for Mr. Greeley supported them both, with all his virulent vocabulary. My own part in preparing and pressing the election law was, I remember, the occasion of my being praised in the *Tribune*. This puzzled me at the time, and suggested that I must have been doing something wrong, because the *Tribune* marked me for destruction after its editor was not elected to the Senate. Mr. Greeley must have been elated indeed over the Congressional election law, when his exuberance became so great that he could write a kind, or even a just or true word of me.

The only instances of alleged "centralism" being measures to which Mr. Greeley stands fully committed, the candidate and the platform together leave not a shred of anything Democratic. As if to abjure the last vestige of Democracy and wipe out its very memory, these vaulting managers have selected as their figurehead a professed Ultra-Republican, formerly an Ultra-Whig, and they ask honest Democrats to vote for him, against a man born and bred a Democrat, who never acted with the Republican Party till after the war had raised new issues, which Democrats divided. Democrats are asked to vote for that Republican who "out-Heroded Herod" always in politics and abuse, and who did more than any other man in the North to encourage secession and bring on the war. A Republican, coming from the Whig Party with such a record, now asks the votes of Democrats.

The anti-Grant managers are daring, if they are not silly. They attempt to crowd down the throats of Democrats who fought the Maine law, the man who drowned all other voices in his outcries for penal statutes and Sunday laws, to stop by force the drinking even of lager-beer.

WHY SHOULD DEMOCRATS VOTE FOR GREELEY?

If a Democrat was running, or if Democratic principles were in the field, Democrats might be expected to vote the ticket, but when the choice is between Republicans, and no Democratic principle is at stake, Democrats will be apt to pick and choose for themselves which Republican they will vote for, if they vote at all.

Upon what ground will patriotic Democrats prefer Greeley to Grant? They must prefer Greeley because they disapprove Grant personally, or else because they disapprove some political doctrine he represents.

Are Democrats for repudiating the debt? Are they for agitating or annulling the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution? Would they re-establish slavery? Would they pay the rebel war debt, or pensions to rebel soldiers, or rebel war claims? Would they inflate the currency again, and flood the country with paper money? Are Democrats against reducing taxes and expenses? Are Democrats opposed to peace with all nations, and stable government at home? These questions are not asked to impugn the position of any man, but for the opposite reason.

Gen. Grant being tried and true in all these things, why should any Union man, or Conservative, or business man, or patriot, vote against him, even if his competitor was a safe and fit man for President? Plainly there can be no reason, unless Grant is unworthy of confidence or respect, and deserves to be found guilty of the crimes and vices alleged against him. To judge this question we must examine his history and lay bare his life. "The tree is known by its fruit;" the carpenter by his chips; the man by his deeds.

GRANT'S EDUCATION AND BOYHOOD.

Grant cannot be illiterate, or, as a Greeley orator told an audience the other day, "ignorant of what school-boys know."

He was educated at West Point, and whoever graduates in that exacting school, must have an education such as few Americans receive. Mental culture is not all we find in Grant at West Point. His letters written then stamp him with a character enough by itself to refute the worn and soiled tavern scandal which now offends the nostrils of the nation. Here is a letter to his mother, June 4, 1839. He was then seventeen. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined."

Let us see what kind of a boy the man grew out of.

> UNITED STATES, WEST POINT, MILITARY ACADEMY, June 4, 1839.
>
> MY DEAR MOTHER: I have occasionally been called to be separated from you; but never did I feel the full force and effect of this separation as I do now. I seem alone in the world without my mother. There have been so many ways in which you have advised me, when, in the quiet of home, I have been pursuing my studies, that you cannot tell how much I miss you. When I was busy with father in the tannery and on the farm, we were both more or less surrounded by others, who took up our attention, and occupied our time. But I was so often alone with you, and you spoke to me so frequently in private, that the solitude of my situation here at the Academy, among my silent books and in my lonely room, is all the more striking; it reminds me all the more forcibly of home, and most of all, my dear mother, of you. But, in the midst of all this, your kind instructions and admonition are ever present with me. I trust they may never be absent from me as long as I live. How often I think of them! and how well do they strengthen me in every good word and work!
>
> My dear mother, should I progress well with my studies at West Point, and become a soldier for my country, I am looking forward with hope to have you spared to share with me in any advancement I may make. I see now, in looking over the records here, how much American soldiers of the right stamp are indebted to good American mothers! When they go to the field, what prayers go with them! what tender testimony of maternal affection and counsel are in their knapsacks! I am struck, in looking over the history of the noble struggle of our fathers for national independence, at the evidence of the good influence exerted upon them by the women of the Revolution. Ah! my beloved friend, how can the present generation ever repay the debt it owes the patriots of the past for the sacrifices they have so freely and richly made for us? We may well ask. Would our country be what it is now, if it had not been for the greatness of our patriotic ancestors? Let me hear from you by letter as often as convenient, and send me such books as you think will help me. They can be forwarded through the courtesy of our member of Congress.
>
> Faithfully and most lovingly your son,
>
> ULYSSES.

To his father he writes from West Point:

> I find much here that makes me love my dear native land more than ever. I am happy in the fact that this stronghold of nature is safely in the hands of the United States. Do you know, father, that it is called the Gibraltar of America?
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> As I return from my walk, refreshed by the exercise, inspired by the grand and varied scenery, and better prepared for my studies, I pass by the cemetery of the Academy, where some of our cherished dead repose. Here is the monument erected by our grateful country to the brave hero, Kosciusko, who fell on the field of battle, on American soil, fighting for the liberties of mankind. You remember, father, the line that is recorded of him:
>
> "And Freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell."
>
> I am rendered serious by the impressions that crowd upon me here at West Point. My thoughts are frequently occupied with the hatred I am made to feel toward traitors to my country, as I look around me on the memorials that remain of the black-hearted treason of Arnold. I am full of a conviction of scorn and contempt, which my young and inexperienced pen is unable to write in this letter, toward the conduct of any man who, at any time, could strike at the liberties of such a nation as ours. If every man should be found in our Union base enough to make the attempt to do this; if, like Arnold, they should secretly seek to sell our national inheritance for the mess of pottage of wealth, or power, or section—West Point sternly reminds me what you, my father would have your son do. As I stand here in this national fort, a student of arms under our country's flag, I know full well how you would have me act in such an emergency. I trust my future conduct, in such an hour would prove worthy the patriotic instructions you have given. Yours obediently,
>
> ULYSSES SIDNEY GRANT.

Has the boy who wrote those letters, a good and gentle nature? Was he well grounded, or afloat? When did he loose the moral sense which there speaks out?

From West Point he went to act a subordinate part in the Mexican war. He acted it bravely, modestly and well. The Mexican war being over, his pay in the regular army would have gone on, and he might have lived in peace and idleness at the public cost, but, unwilling to be a drone, he became a tanner.

THE "TANNER OF GALENA." WHAT HE TANNED.

Mr. Sumner withers him by reminding us that "he tanned hides at Galena for a few hundred dollars a year." He did not masquerade as a wood-chopper; he did not figure in pictorials as a farmer; he did not go round telling "what he knew about" any thing that he didn't understand himself; he minded his own business, and let other people's business alone; but he worked with his hands as a hewer of wood, which he sold in the market, and wrought out a living for his family and himself.

From the breaking out of the rebellion, his career is a "thrice told tale"—the world knows it by heart. When the flag sank at Sumter, he did not wait to be called. Without commission, command, uniform, or shoulder-straps, he started for the field, and grasping the Stars and Stripes, and carried them through a blaze of victories such as no mortal before him had won.

While Senators who now hawk at him were lolling for a fourth term on cushions, and eviscerating encyclopedias, books of quotations, and classical dictionaries, the tanner of Galena swept rebellion from the valley of the Mississippi, and the father of waters went unvexed to the sea.

Lincoln and Stanton, who reposed unmeasured confidence in him, called him at once from the victorious fields of the West to the department of the Potomac, that Golgotha, where army after army, the very flower of the nation, had melted away. He came to the wilderness of Virginia, when that traitorous Commonwealth had become the rendezvous of the allied armies of rebellion, and when the rebel chiefs were boasting that in the fastnesses of the Blue Ridge they could defy the world in arms. He marched from Washington, and he measured no backward step until he set his foot upon the shattered fragments of the greatest military power an invading army ever overthrew. He solved the problem which had baffled all others, and preserved a nationality after the world thought it gone down.

How stood he then? The nation leaned and reposed upon him, and blessed him. Both hemispheres gazed at him, as the prodigy and wonder of the age.

The Democrats sought his consent to nominate him for the Presidency without platform or pledge, but he declined. His integrity taught him that when a party chooses a candidate from the other side, somebody is to be cheated; and by Grant's consent, no one ever was or ever will be cheated.

But the Democratic managers adored him, and saw him only resplendent with greatness and with virtues. He was not unfit for President then; he was the fittest of all his countrymen. He did not become unfit until three years' experience had ripened and enlarged his knowledge. He did not become unfit while the patronage held out, and while unclean fingers were allowed to fumble it.

In his recent modest letter of acceptance he says, "Experience may guide in avoiding mistakes inevitable with novices in all professions and in all occupations."

WHAT THE NEW-YORK WORLD SAID.

He was a "novice" when the New-York *World*, then as now, the ablest opposition paper, said on the 11th of April, 1865:

> Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid work. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. Ulysses Grant the tanner, Ulysses S. Grant the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of his two-horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieut.-Gen. Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites, as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues.
>
> Apply to Gen. Grant what test you will; measure him by the magnitude of the obstacles he has surrounded, by the value of the positions he has gained, by the fame of the antagonist over whom he has triumphed, by the achievements of his most illustrious co-workers, by the sureness with which he directs his indomitable energy to the vital point which is the key of a vast field of operations, or by that supreme test of consummate ability, the absolute completeness of his results, and he vindicates his claim to stand next after Napoleon and Wellington among the great soldiers of this country, if not on a level with the latter.

WHAT HORACE GREELEY SAID.

He was not quite a novice when Horace Greeley said these things:

> Grant and his policy deserved the very highest credit.
>
> The people of the United States know Gen. Grant—have known all about him since Donelson and Vicksburg; they do not know his slanderers, and do not care to know them.
>
> While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868.
>
> We are led by him who first taught our armies to conquer in the West, and subsequently in the East also. Richmond would not come to us until we sent Grant after it, and then it had to come. He has never yet been defeated, and never will be. He will be as great and successful on the field of politics as on that of arms.
>
> Yes; Gen. Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his Administration will prove at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failures from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American people let them pass unheeded. Their strong arm bore him triumphantly through the war and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him; and they never failed and never will.

He was not altogether a novice when, in September, 1871, Mr. Greeley wrote, and sent to the Republican State Convention for adoption, these resolutions:

> II. In this alarming crisis in City and State affairs, the Republican Party refers all good citizens to its record, as their warrant for giving it their fullest confidence and support in this campaign, now formally opening, of the honest men against the thieves.
>
> It abolished slavery.
>
> It led in the suppression of the rebellion.
>
> It preserved and enlarged the Union.
>
> It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required for a peace footing.
>
> It has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the last three years.
>
> It has simultaneously reduced public taxation over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum.
>
> It has preserved peace on the border.
>
> It has won a friendly adjustment of the threatening troubles with Great Britain.
>
> III. *For its conspicuous share in this beneficent record we indorse the National Republican Administration.*

These resolutions were written only a little while ago, and all the slanders to this day invented against the President, had long been current then.

"GIFT-TAKING."

But let us go back a moment, to Grant, before he seriously thought of being President, and when he was only the idol of the nation. Returning from the field, covered with glory, but poor in money, the affluent, whose fortunes he had saved, met him with munificent offerings. In this they followed the customs of ancient and modern times.

The austere republics of antiquity, enriched and ennobled their heroes returning from victory. England, with an unwritten Constitution, and an omnipotent Parliament, which a lawyer once said "could do anything but make a man a woman," has enriched her Generals both by acts of Parliament and by voluntary subscriptions.

In the United States, the Constitution does not permit Congress to act in such matters; here they rest wholly in the voluntary action of individuals, and that public presentations to heroes, involved turpitude in givers or recipients, has been first found out by the spurious reformers and libelers now clamoring for notice.

Wellington received from his Government, and his neighbors, more than $3,000,000. British citizens of Calcutta made him presents, the officers of the army gave him $10,000, the House of Commons voted him $1,000,000, and a mansion and estate were purchased for him by subscription at a cost of $1,300,000. Besides this, he was three times ennobled, twice by England and once by Spain.

Oliver Cromwell, for deeds done in civil war, received $32,500 a year in gifts. Marlborough was given a stately palace and a splendid fortune. Nelson and his family were ennobled, and received $75,000. Jewels and money were given to Fairfax for services in civil war.

The Generals and Admirals of England and France have generally been recipients of great pecuniary benefits. In England and elsewhere, the custom of presents to public men has gone beyond the army and the navy. Richard Cobden, a civilian, in token of political service only, was given by subscription three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. John Bright has just received costly gifts.

America, younger and poorer, with few wars to breed heroes, has been less lavish than older nations; but Americans have not been stingy. Gen. McClellan, perhaps, begins the list of largely-rewarded Generals. His active service ended before the war was over, and his Democratic admirers, prior to nominating him for the Presidency, presented him a costly house and a large purse, amounting in all to a hundred thousand dollars.

To Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut and Grant, large sums were given. To Stanton's family, and to Rawlins', were given more than a hundred thousand each. Were these things dishonorable? Was it wrong for Gen. Grant to accept such gifts? The charge is an insult to the nation who witnessed and applauded the proceeding; it is an imputation upon those who gave, as much as upon him who received. It can not have been dishonorable or improper for him to accept a gift, without being dishonorable and improper to offer it.

How must the cant and snivel we hear, seem to the people of Germany just now. Bismarck, though Chancellor and Prime Minister, has just received as a gift, in token of his services in the recent war, a magnificent landed estate, worth more than was given to all our Generals; and Bismarck, in like token, has been made a Prince. Gen. Von Moltke, for his services in the German-Franco war, has been given $300,000; and Germany has set apart, from the French indemnity fund, four million dollars, to be distributed in gifts to her heroes. Do you believe any German, or any man with a German heart in his bosom, will ever be mean enough to throw these gifts in the face of those who earned and accepted them? If there is a man mean enough to do it, he will be safer in the Greeley menagerie, than he would be in any hiding-place in Germany.

Yet gift-taking, forsooth, is paraded by political Pharisees. One thing is noticeable; the men who screech about gift-taking, are those who never gave a cent, and who were never openly offered a cent—certainly not for any honorable service rendered to their country. The charge that Grant accepted any gift after he became President, or after he was nominated, is wholly false. He has accepted nothing of value since his first nomination—not even a carriage and horses—although Lincoln, and Buchanan, and Pierce, and Taylor, and other Presidents, did accept carriages and horses after their election.

"GIFT-BEARING GREEKS."

But it is said that men who subscribed to gifts have been appointed to office, and the insinuation is that they were appointed because they subscribed to gifts.

The fact that hundreds who gave have never been appointed to anything would of itself seem to disprove the charge that official patronage has been used to repay gifts. Only three—or at most four—contributors to the funds raised for Gen. Grant have ever been offered appointments, and it would seem far-fetched to explain the selection of three for a reason applying to more than three hundred who were never selected at all. But the facts answer the charge.

MR. A. T. STEWART AND MR. BORIE.

A. T. Stewart subscribed to the Grant fund, so did every leading man in the City of New-York who then supported the war and the Republican Party. No man on Manhattan Island who would have been thought of for the Cabinet refused to subscribe. A man of wealth and prominence belonging to the Union party at that time, who had refused to share in an offering to a Union General, would have been as mean and as marked as a member of a church who should refuse to pay his part to the minister. The call was general, and for the wealthy who had supported the war to give was matter of course. When Gen. Grant became President, had he named for his Cabinet E. D. Morgan, George Opdyke, Jackson S. Schultz, William E. Dodge, Henry Clews, or any other leading merchant or banker who supported him, it would have turned out that he too was a "gift-bearing Greek."

The same thing is true of Mr. Borie, of Philadelphia, the late Secretary of the Navy. These Cabinet Ministers were selected for two reasons: First, their supposed fitness, and second, because they were not "politicians." Mr. Stewart's success and mastership of the details of a varied and immense business convinced the President that he might render great service as Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Borie, a retired merchant and importer and shipper and ship-owner, was believed to have large experience and knowledge applicable to the Navy Department.

These facts by themselves might not have caused these two selections, because other men might have been found qualified, and at the same time known in political affairs.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

The New-York *Tribune*, and the newspapers which followed it, or chimed in with it, had more to do than all else, with bringing about the nomination of Mr. Stewart and Mr. Borie, and of others unknown in public affairs.

The *Tribune* had vociferated against "politicians," it had conjured the President to avoid "politicians," and had proclaimed again and again, that the country had a right to expect of Gen. Grant that "politicians" would not be put in high places, but that new men would be brought in. Listening to this hollow bluster, echoed in many public journals, the President was misled as to the popular judgment.

His own wisdom taught him that if you want a lawyer you should select a man who has proved himself a lawyer; that if you want a doctor, you had better take one who has been tried, and so if you want an agent to manage public affairs, you had better take a man experienced in such affairs. But Mr. Greeley insisted that a Cabinet should be chosen upon the principle on which he is trying to be President, viz., passing over all the men whom you know to be fit, and taking a man at a venture with no reason to believe him fit. Indeed, Mr. Greeley once told the President that, in his opinion, offices should never be given to those who could take care of themselves, but should be kept for those who couldn't make a living in any other way. Much has been said about President Grant's choice of his Cabinet, but those who know its inside history know that the very men who are now hounding the President warmly approved of the persons named, especially of Mr. Stewart.

THE LAW AND THE TRUTH IN MR. STEWART'S CASE.

The provisions of law, making Mr. Stewart ineligible were as much out of the minds of others as of the President.

Mr. Stewart was unanimously confirmed by the Senate as were the other Cabinet nominations now said to be so bad; and yet there sat Sumner and Tipton, and Schurz and Trumbull, and the other new-light oracles, and appointed, because the President without the Senate could not appoint A. T. Stewart and the rest. Several old statutes forbid importers to hold such places, and upon the President's attention being called to this, he submitted to the Senate a suggestion that the law be so changed as to allow Mr. Stewart to act as Secretary of the Treasury. When he reflected on the subject, however, the President did what no small man could have done. He saw the error; he did not say the Senate was as much to blame as he was, or as ignorant as he was, or that the Senate, having confirmed Mr. Stewart, must reconsider its action or share the responsibility of getting out of the predicament; but he took the whole blame himself. He said, "This is my mistake; I will correct it." He immediately withdrew his message recommending the law's repeal, and then he did the disagreeable duty of apprising Mr. Stewart that his proffered deed of trust, pronounced sufficient by certain Senators, new ranting "reformers," would not do, and that nothing would do, except to resign, and let another take the place. The President's manliness in meeting everything, and shirking nothing, on this occasion, raised him greatly in the estimation of all just beholders. He offended Mr. Stewart, and impaired his friendship, and yet the bald pretense is now made that he used official power to recompense a gift.

MR. MOSES H. GRINNELL.

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell was a subscriber to the Grant fund. He was appointed Collector of New-York, greatly to the satisfaction of Mr. Greeley and the motley crew which follows him. Did you ever hear that Grinnell's subscription was any objection to his appointment? When Mr. Grinnell resigned the Collectorship he became a *Tribune* martyr. He then asked the President for the naval office, and the President yielded to his request. Did you ever hear this objected to because Grinnell was a "gift-bearing Greek?" When members of Congress and Senators from other States, Massachusetts for one, urged the President to appoint Mr. Laflin Naval Officer, Mr. Grinnell was displaced, and then the very men who now prate about appointing those who made presents, denounced the President for ingratitude to Grinnell on the ground that Grinnell had subscribed money for the President. As Nasby would say, "Sich is life."

No man who knows President Grant, unless he be knave or fool, for a moment believes that the President ever dreamed of prostituting his office to pay a debt of his own, or to bribe, or reward, or repay the givers of money to him.

THE PRESIDENT'S RICHES.

The "Liberal" idea of decency and manly war, forces me to speak of another thing, which will grate upon your ears. The political scavengers pretend that the President has grown rich, as President, by illicit gain, and they parade his property by millions. We have fallen on sorry times, when the Chief Magistrate of the country, with a fame so great and pure, must give account of his private property in answer to electioneering falsehoods. The President would disdain to do it; I have no authority to do it; I do not assume to do it on his behalf; but on behalf of the party and the cause he represents I venture to state the facts.

At Galena, where he "tanned hides," he owned a house, and during the war he invested the savings from his pay in some lots in Chicago, and in some shares of street railway stock.

Mrs. Grant inherited her share in her father's farm in Missouri, and they bought out the other heirs with a portion of the hundred thousand dollars presented by citizens of New-York. This one hundred thousand dollars also paid for a house in Washington, which was subsequently sold to Gen. Sherman, and a cottage and grounds were bought at Long Branch, after the Washington house was sold. The people of Philadelphia presented a house, which rents for about two thousand dollars a year. This completes the property of the President, with one exception.

Some years ago he purchased ten thousand dollars, in nominal value, of the stock of the Seneca Stone Company; to this day it has paid nothing, partly because the President has interfered to prevent Seneca stone being adopted as building material for the Government. One of the plans submitted for the new State Department required the use of Seneca stone, and, because of his being a stockholder, the President refused to allow the plan to be even considered. The other stockholders complained of this, saying they were punished because the President owned stock; the President replied, expressing his regret, and saying that he would sell his stock or give it away, but for imputations cast upon him by political opponents because of his ownership, but he deemed it unsuitable even to seem to defer to such calumny by parting with his stock.

Here, then, is the sum total of the President's possessions; and they embrace no cigars smuggled in the dispatch bag, no costly works of art or rare wines bestowed by foreigners, no testimonials sent from other lands, in gratitude for efforts to tarnish the fair fame of his country. Every dollar he owns came from sources open as the day, and every month of his Presidency has made him poorer than the month before; and yet the country and Congress are disgraced by innuendoes and poisonous hints that vast wealth has been amassed in the Presidential office.

GRANT NO MONEY-MAKER AND NO OFFICE-SEEKER.

Had wealth gained in office been Grant's aim, he would never have been President. As General of the Army, he stood the foremost man of all the earth. His pay was for life, and was nearly, if not quite, as great annually as the Presidential salary. In money value and money-making opportunity, as well as in ease and freedom, his position then was unmeasurably better than the Presidency for four years or eight. We know the Presidency sought him, and not he the Presidency; but had avarice been his thought, he would have refused the Presidency and kept the life-place of General.

The Presidential salary has not lured him now. We hear of "his pretensions," and of his "insisting upon being a candidate;" yet first and last, he *never* made himself a candidate, and never, to my knowledge, has he expressed a wish to be re-elected. So far from it, that for more than a year his friends were uneasy with solicitude lest he should withhold absolutely the use of his name.

In place of dividing or hazarding the Republican Party by seeking a renomination, he never consented to stand a second time, until he was assured on every hand that the party demanded him, as the only man who could not be beaten; and my firm conviction is, that had no aspersion been cast upon him, he would personally gladly be mustered out.

More than a year ago, expressing to me privately his earnest wish to leave public toil, he said that at West Point he counted the days, the hours, and even the minutes to elapse, before he should be graduated, and that, with a like eagerness, he counted the time that would complete his Presidential service; and often, before vindictive injustice had roused him to resistance, those who knew him best, and among them the ablest and purest members of the Senate, continually expressed solicitude lest he should refuse to run again, and leave the party distracted by rivalries and with no candidate so strong.

But when the shower of mud and the beating of gongs and the foul-mouthed uproar burst upon him, all felt that we were safe. Grant never scares well at all, and is never driven when courage can make a stand; and the two debts the Republican Party owes to the deserters who have attempted to betray it are, first, that they have cleansed and reformed the party by leaving it; and second, that they have insured it a candidate who, in the words of Horace Greeley, "never has been defeated, and never will be."

The assaults made upon him at once swelled the tide in his favor, and the determination to renominate him soon became obvious even to those who hated most to see it.

Then came the next effort to throw dust in the people's eyes. The New-York *Tribune*, and other journals, which for a year had been doing the worse than menial offices of the Democratic Party, raised a yell that "the office-holders were going to renominate Grant." This bald tale had its run until the Philadelphia Convention met. It then turned out that, among seven hundred and fifty delegates, there were not thirty office holders, a thing unexampled in American politics. No National Convention of the party in power ever met before, in which men holding official station were not largely present. Perhaps no single precinct in the whole country so effectually gave the lie to the pretense that the office-holders controlled the people, as the Seventh Ward of the City of Boston, the ward in which Mr. Sumner lives. There, under his own vine and fig-tree, where he carefully superintended the selection of "office-holders," the primary meeting brought out unusual numbers; the Republicans turned out en masse and voted unanimously for Grant. Mr. Sumner, in his opposition, could not command a vote.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION—HENRY WILSON.

The roll-call in the National Convention was answered by a chorus of States, and with a unanimity and a spirit, which made the Convention the most remarkable ever held, and the indorsement the most flattering and pronounced ever given to a candidate. The announced wish of Mr. Colfax to withdraw from public life, left the Convention without unity of sentiment as to the second place on the ticket; and the choice fell upon the man whom Mr. Wade has well described "as the incarnation of American citizenship."

Born a child of poverty and toil, the Natic Cobbler during a long life of purity and public service, had won a place in the respect and good will of his countrymen, which made it fit that the second office in the Republic should be held by Henry Wilson. Without the contrast between his colleague and himself, the prize might not have fallen to him. But the inexcusable conduct of Mr. Sumner led the Convention to prefer Mr. Wilson for Vice-President, for his own great merit, and also because his nomination would record a national judgment against the pretension that the party belongs to any man, or is subject to the whim or dictation of any knot of men, however petted in the past. Mr. Wilson has been a Senator many years, a Senator during Gen. Grant's whole military and civil service. He has at all times upheld Republican measures, and therefore is answerable, as he wishes to be, for the acts of the party and the policy of the Administration. The objections to either candidate apply to both, and can be argued together.

The Administration is on trial. Charges are made against it, and the Republican ticket deserves defeat unless these charges, as far as they are worthy of notice, can be fully met. If such charges were ever canvassed before in a Presidential election, they were used as makeweights to go with other and very different things. Never before were such charges alone the theme of popular consideration.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND OTHERS ALSO SLANDERED.

Never before, did a political party plant itself upon personalities and scandal, and upon nothing else. George Washington was visited with loathsome abuse by his political opponents. During the pending of Jay's treaty, to which Washington was earnestly devoted, Chief Justice Marshall informs us that Washington's

> "Military and political character was attacked with equal violence, and it was averred that he was totally destitute of merit, either as a soldier or a statesman. The calumnies with which he was assailed were not confined to his political conduct; even his qualities as a man were the subjects of detraction. That he had violated the Constitution in negotiating a treaty without the previous advice of the Senate, and in embracing in that treaty subjects belonging exclusively to the Legislature, was openly maintained, for which an impeachment was publicly suggested; and that he had drawn from the Treasury for his private use more than the salary annexed to his office, was asserted without a blush. This last allegation was said to be supported by extracts from the Treasury accounts, which had been laid before the Legislature, and was maintained with the most unblushing effrontery. Though the Secretary of the Treasury denied that the appropriation made by the Legislature had been exceeded, the atrocious charge was still confidently reported, and the few who could triumph in any spot which might tarnish the lustre of Washington's fame felicitated themselves in the prospect of obtaining a victory over the reputation of a patriot, to whose single influence they ascribed the [illegible] of their political plans."—*Marshall's Life of Washington*, Vol. 1 page 267.

Do you discover any likeness here? Is there in the revolting ugliness of these attempts to blacken Washington's name anything to remind you of what is going on around us now? Jackson was brutally defamed, and even charged in a public print with the paternity of colored bastards. The Convention which nominated Polk, hung out from the balcony a full-length daub of Henry Clay, bespattered with blood, holding a pistol in one hand and a pack of cards in the other.

These were revolting brutalities indeed, but there is one marked difference between the scandals hurled at Washington, Jackson, Buchanan, Lincoln, and others, and those now flung at Grant.

The public measures, the political policy, o

The New-York Times, Tuesday, July 21, 1896

SPIRIT OF THE CANVASS.

A Man Who Waged War Against Women and Children.

Cheering News from Republicans in all Quarters.

A Western Business Man on the Situation.

Something More About the Greeley-Democratic Intrigue.

A Belief that Greeley Favors Compensation for Freed Slaves.

A Man Who Waged War Against Women and Children.

We are continually receiving inquiries regarding the authenticity of the following atrocious sentiment. We have but one answer for all. Horace Greeley is the author, and he printed the article from which it is an extract in the New-York *Tribune* of May 1, 1861:

"When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must not be to return to peaceful and contented homes. *They must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children.*"

At the Republican Head-Quarters.

The head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Room No. 1, Fifth-avenue Hotel, is assuming an air of business. Letters from all parts of the country are received daily, containing tiding of the Republican preparation for the grand advance in November, against the Greeley soreheads. Visitors are continually dropping in during the day to seek or to impart news of the campaign. So many letters were received yesterday that the tired Secretary was obliged to defer the reading of a great many of them. The subject of most interest at present is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg. Letters of inquiry about it are very numerous. A communication received from Boston states that the Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Club there will probably send 500 delegates to the Convention. Among the distinguished visitors at head-quarters yesterday were: Senator Harlan, Ohio; Hon. James Platt, Virginia; Hon. B. W. Norris, Alabama; Gen. Denis F. Burke, formerly of the Irish Brigade, and Mr. Wm. Orton, of Western Union Telegraph, Mr. Scruggs, of Georgia, editor of the Atlanta *Whig*, and Gen. Barnum, of the *Liberal Republican*, also called in.

Col. Platt, of Virginia, was Secretary of the Congressional Committee, it will be remembered. He has just returned from his State and is very sanguine of Grant's success in that part of the country.

Gen. Burke says that he has conversed with a number of the discharged veterans of his old command, and he has yet to learn of one of them who has declared his intention to vote for Greeley. Secretary W. E. Chandler is still in Washington, but is expected in town in a few days.

More Connecticut Democrats for Grant.

An old-line Democrat, living in a town in Middlesex County, Conn. writes to the Hartford *Courant* that there are at least fifty Democrats in his immediate neighborhood who will not vote for Greeley. This is the story all around. Since the Baltimore Convention Greeley stock has been going down.

All Along the Line.

A letter from Plattsburg, N. Y., to the *Troy Times* brings sorry consolation to the Greelyites. The writer says: "In reading the *Tribune* and other Democratic journals, one would be led to suppose that Greeley would get nearly all the votes in the State of New-York, and carry Vermont also. But in traveling from Troy to this place, and stopping at different points on each side of the lake, I find no enthusiasm for H. G. And I am quite surprised to find very many Democrats in every town who will vote for Grant in preference to H. G. In Burlington they have made several attempts to raise a Greeley club, and thus far have failed, and it is so all along the lake. If Grant does not get three times as many Democratic votes as Greeley does soreheads, I am greatly mistaken."

Votes as He Fought.

Mr. Wm. Addington, whose name was used in connection with the Greeley meeting in Albany, writes to the Albany *Express* that he entirely repudiates the Greeley movement. Mr. Addington uses the following language: "Having been a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, I cannot conscientiously vote for the bondsman of Jefferson Davis. I am for Grant and Wilson, and shall be until the polls close on the night of Nov. 5." That is about the way most of the Union soldiers feel.

Another Man Wrongly Claimed.

Mr. E. P. Rogers, of Corning, who has been claimed as a convert by the Greeleyites, vigorously denies the report. In a card published in the Elmira *Advertiser* he says: "In no sense whatever has Horace Greeley ever been my candidate for President of the United States, and I cannot do less than pronounce the statement that I ever declared any intention to vote for him in case of his nomination, or subsequently by word, deed or thought, to give his nomination the slightest indorsement, a pure fabrication. My 'Free Soil' and anti-slavery proclivities date back to the Buffalo Convention and the Van Buren Campaign of 1848, and I was present at the Convention that nominated John P. Hale in 1852, and I gave the Free Soil ticket of that campaign my hearty support. Subsequently I gave such aid as I was able to the organization of the Republican Party, and entered warmly into the Fremont campaign of 1856. Since then, up to the present moment, all my political movements have been actuated by the firm and undeviating conviction that the salvation of the nation depended upon the preservation of the Republican organization and the success of its principles. I believe now, as I have done since the announcement of the Cincinnati nominations, that any support given to that ticket would tend directly to the restoration of that party to power whose treason has cost our country so many millions of treasure, so many thousands of valuable lives, and has been the cause of so much domestic privation, bereavement and agony."

An Anxious Inquirer in Maine.

A citizen of Portland, Me., whom we judge to be a follower of Greeley, has written for information to the *Advertiser* of this City, to the following effect: "In your last evening's paper I noticed the statement that the Liberal Republican State Committee were all appointed save in Aroostook and Hancock. I wish to ask by whom have they been appointed and by what authority? * * * If this is the people's movement, the people should have something to say about it. I had supposed that a State Convention would be called ere now, and at that Convention the people, gathered in council, would elect a State Committee. I do not know why a few men should meet in private council without notifying all who are interested and who would like to aid. I do not know why the people whose votes are expected should be excluded. If the new party is to live and win its way to success, the people, not rings and cliques, must control it.

Carl Schurz.

The *Evening Post*, one of Carl Schurz's warmest friends and admirers, said of him yesterday: "We have taken a profound interest in Mr. Schurz's recent action with regard to the Cincinnati nomination, knowing him to be a man of delicate honor and keen intelligence, but we must say that his present position will not strengthen the belief of those whose opinion he values, in his sagacity. He has proved himself deficient in one of the great requisites of leadership—that is, in stability. His support of Mr. Greeley (whose nomination, as all the world knows, filled him with disgust) on the grounds on which he supports him, is one of those monstrosities of politics at which Mr. Schurz's real friends hardly know whether to weep or laugh.

The Cause in Kentucky.

A large Republican meeting was held in Lexington, Ky., Saturday evening, and addressed by Col. W. C. Goodloe, a Republican member of the State Legislature. About 1,500 persons were in attendance, and the proceedings were enthusiastic, despite constant interruptions from Democratic rowdies and boys who shouted for Greeley. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, describing the meeting and its results, says: Dr. D. L. Price, who polled the largest Democratic vote ever thrown in the county, as the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, last year, has announced his determination not to support Greeley. He says he will not stultify himself by eating his own words, and going Democratic principles. Constant reports are being received here of Democrats who will not support Greeley, while the Republican ranks are solid. The Republican disaffection will not be more than one or two per cent., while the Democratic disaffection is estimated at ten and fifteen per cent., and will be still greater if the August and October elections are favorable to the Republican cause."

The Voice of the Business Men of the West.

Capt. E. B. Ward has written a letter to the Detroit *Post*, taking strong ground in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson. In one paragraph he says that whoever supposes that the elements of the Democratic Party are essentially changed by assuming the name of Liberal Republican, with H. Greeley as their tool or figure-head, will be thoroughly undeceived if it should ever unfortunately occur that they should obtain control of the General Government. And of their candidate he adds: "Mr. Greeley is unstable, impracticable and unreliable. With him as President business men and investors could place no reliance on what his course would be. He might advocate tariff one day, free-trade the next, and prohibition the third. Values of all kinds of property would become uncertain and fluctuating." In conclusion he says: "Keep Gen. Grant at the head of the Government; keep Boutwell in his place; elect a wise Congress, and we may expect four years more of our present unequaled prosperity."

A Chance for Greeleyites to Invest.

A gentleman in Lewiston, Me., advertises in the *Journal* of that city that he has two good house lots in Lewiston and four good carriages, which he will sell to any Democrat, to be paid for when Grant is elected President of the United States.

Anything to be President.

Whether Greeley sold himself to Tammany in July, 1872, or in October, 1871, seems to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* to be a matter of minor consideration. It believes him to be quite capable of any political intrigue looking to his own advancement, as his whole record clearly shows, and it says: "It is evident that while the soreheads of Cincinnati and the Tammany Rebels of Baltimore have been moved only by 'Anything to beat Grant!' Horace Greeley has, long ago, made up his mind to stoop to 'Anything to be President!'"

Congressman Eldridge.

The Washington *Patriot* says it is authorized to state that the report that Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, the Democratic Representative in Congress for the Fourth District of Wisconsin, will support Grant is without the least foundation. The same journal also asserts that Mr. Eldridge is on the Democratic Congressional Committee, and may be found any day at their rooms in the Capitol attending to the business of the Committee in aiding the election of Greeley and Brown.

The Colored Voters at the South.

The respect which the Greeley faction entertain for the colored voters is illustrated in the following passage from a letter published yesterday in the *Tribune*. The letter is from its correspondent in North Carolina:

"*I have heard very little said, either in Charlotte or Greensboro, about Mr. Boutwell's financial statements. His array of figures meant nothing to the people who heard him. Not one negro in ten knows the difference between* $1,000 *and* $1,000,000, *or which is the greater.*"

The *Tribune* now likes the "true Democratic view" of the colored voter, and thus suits its opinions to its new party.

Greeley in Morristown, N. J.

A Liberal Republican ratification meeting was called for Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, July 13. Out of a population of between 5,000 and 7,000, the meeting consisted of three men, two reporters not included.

Staten Island for Grant.

The friends of Grant and Wilson, on Staten Island, held an enthusiastic meeting at New-Brighton on Friday evening. Assemblyman Judd presided, and Robert Bucklin acted as Secretary. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a permanent organization. The gentlemen composing it have called a meeting at New-Brighton Landing for this Wednesday evening. All irrespective of past political differences, who believe that Gen. Grant and not Horace Greeley should be elected President, are invited to be present and participate in the gathering. William Butler Duncan, John J. Cisco and all of the leading Democrats of Richmond County are going to work and vote for Grant as against Greeley. Grant and Wilson Associations are to be organized in every school district on the Island.

The Greeley-Democratic Intrigue.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the revelations of Greeley's intrigues with the Democrats, and says: "Indeed, there has been no doubt of the fact from the first. There are many circumstances pointing to its confirmation. Before the Binghamton *Republican* gave any intimation of the evidences which had come into its possession, it was known to gentlemen in this city that Mr. Greeley had as long ago as last Fall sought Democratic influence for the Presidency.

Compensation to the South for its Slaves.

In various ways comes the intelligence from the South that many of the Southern ex-slaveholders confidently anticipate obtaining from the General Government compensation for their slaves in case Greeley is elected to the Presidency. They recall his proposition to pay $400,000,000 for them in July, 1864, and ask, If he could make such a proposition then, what would prevent him from agreeing to it now? The Galveston (Texas) *News*, a Greeley organ, in a recent issue says: "Though Mr. Greeley has been long and consistently the advocate of emancipation, yet he always admitted the constitutional right of the South to her slave property, the protection of which constituted the most essential preliminary condition to the original formation of the Union. Everybody knows the Union never could have been formed but for this solemn guarantee of slave property in the great compact of union. Hence, Mr. Greeley has always advocated compensation for this property. He looked upon slavery as an evil and an insurmountable obstacle to the prosperity of the country, and he advocated the removal of that evil upon the same principle that private property is forcibly taken when required, in order to facilitate great public improvements, but for which due compensation is made to the owners."

The Southern Purpose.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* relates another incident tending to show, as elsewhere noted, how widespread is the expectation of the Southern ex-slave-holders that they will be paid for their slaves should Greeley be elected President. The *Press* says: "A gentleman riding in the cars, in this State, a few days ago, became engaged in conversation with a fellow-passenger who loudly denounced the Administration, and claimed immense Greeley strength in the West—strange how distance always magnifies the Greeley strength. On further conversation he developed the fact that he was an Ex-Confederate officer, and confidently anticipated, in case of Greeley's election, a restoration of the *ante bellum* condition of affairs in the South as far as possible, and a payment from the National Treasury for their slaves and all other property destroyed by the war, relying upon the 'magnanimity' of their candidate and upon the *Tribune's* advocacy during the war of such payment as a means of settlement."

Wyoming County Republicans United.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that there is no division among the Republicans of Wyoming County. Three or four disappointed men in the town of Warsaw, who have usually voted with the party, have declared for Greeley, but the great mass of the party remains firm. This is proved by the fact, which the correspondent mentions, that a Grant and Wilson club has been formed in Warsaw, bearing on its roll the names of 430 voters, while the average Republican vote cast there for the last few years, including the last Presidential election, is only 417. The highest Republican vote ever cast here was for Lincoln, in 1864, which was 470. The Committee reported that the town was not nearly canvassed as yet, and they expected to secure yet 100 names more. One of the speakers reported that twenty-seven straight-out Democrats, who have heretofore always voted that ticket, had, unsolicited, told him that they should this year vote for Grant.

Another Slander Exposed.

"Like master like man." A reporter of the *Tribune* yesterday stated that Collector Arthur told him not to say anything about a case of alleged fraud which the *Tribune* hastens to insinuate that the officials at the Custom-house are trying to cover up. The facts are that one of these terrible special agents, who are the *Tribune's* especial horror, recently discovered evidence tending to show that a clerk had, some two years ago, received a small bribe. The agent has, within a week, reported that fact to the Collector, and the latter has called upon the accused to present an explanation or defense which he claims to have. Out of this state of facts, which shows that the fraud, if any was committed, was discovered by the officers of the Government, and that these officers, while promptly investigating, condemn no one unheard, the *Tribune* manufactures a statement which substantially involves the Collector, a respected Senator and others in the charge of protecting corruption. If the Administration had been less prompt in removing corrupt office-holders, the list of Greeley supporters in the State would be shorter than it is.

Judge Davis for Grant.

Mr. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court, who has been spending some weeks among family friends at Stockbridge and Lenox, Mass., left for his home at Bloomington, Ill., on Monday. As is consistent with his high position, he takes no part in the present contest; but is, nevertheless, very frank and unreserved in the expression of the opinion that the election of Greeley would be detrimental to the business interests of the country. For this reason he prefers Grant.

Paying for the Poker.

Gov. Seymour thinks it best now to say nothing of pensions for the crippled Confederate soldiers from Government. These pensions mind one of the very obliging Frenchman, who wished to have the supreme felicity of running a red hot poker into a man's body. "Only one little inch," cried he. "No, you rascal, not a hundredth part." "Then you will be so good as to pay me for heating the poker!" This paying for the poker is said to be one of Greeley's plans to remove the Treasury surplus.

Its Significance.

The New-Haven Grant and Wilson ratification meeting was so grand a success that its influence will be felt far beyond the limits of the beautiful city in which it was held. Of one of the influential Democratic participants in it, the Hartford *Courant* thus speaks: "Hon. Charles Atwater, who was nominated by the Democrats last Spring on the ticket with Hon. R. D. Hubbard, and who has now openly declared for Grant, was placed upon that ticket at the special request of Gov. English, who urged that his strong local influence would very much contribute to the party's success. Mr. E. W. Seymour, of Litchfield, was left off because of this claim. His indorsement of Grant and Wilson is one of striking political significance."

More "Liberals" and "Reformers."

They had a Greeley meeting in Erie, Penn., a few nights ago, which was addressed by seven residents, six of whom are disappointed office-seekers. The *Dispatch* gives the list thus: "The first has tried to get into Congress, the second into the State Senate, the third into both Congress and Senate, the fourth to be District-Attorney, the fifth has been a candidate for Congress, the sixth is now a candidate for member of the Constitutional Convention, and the seventh is a Councilman and Justice of the Peace."

Still Another Suppressed Letter.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the following letter was mailed in Manchester, Conn., on Saturday, and is very like others which have been received by Mr. Greeley's newspaper since he joined hands with the Democrats:

SOUTH MANCHESTER, July 19, 1872.

To the Proprietors of the New-York Tribune:

The undersigned, whose subscriptions to the semi-weekly *Tribune* expire October next, would be obliged to you if you would stop sending the paper from this date. Being staunch Republicans we have no interest in a paper that denounces the Republican Party. (Signed) George A. Easton, Daniel McCaw, P. S. Piper, George F. Rich.

One of the signers was instrumental in getting up the club.

New-Jersey Given Away by Jemmy Scovel.

How do the citizens of New-Jersey like Jemmy Scovel as their spokesman? According to Dana's *Sun*, he goes about promising the votes of the people in this agreeable manner:

"Col. Ethan Allen and his clerks were as busy as ever yesterday. *Hon.* James M. Scovel, of New-Jersey, was at the head-quarters of the Liberal Republican Committee, Glenham Hotel, during the afternoon. He informed Col. Allen that New-Jersey would be certain to give Greeley and Brown 10,000 majority."

An Enthusiastic Meeting of Colored Citizens—Grant and Wilson Indorsed.

Last evening the colored citizens of Williamsburg gathered in force at the hall on Graham-avenue, corner of Devoe-street, in response to a call for public ratification of the Republican Presidential ticket and platform. Several of the white citizens of the neighborhood were also present, making up an audience that completely filled the hall. Rev. Mr. Manning presided, with Mr. S. Manning as secretary. After the reading and enthusiastic adoption of resolutions endorsing Grant and Wilson, Mr. Geo. W. Francis, of New-York, was introduced, and made the speech of the evening, during the delivery of which he was repeatedly interrupted by the enthusiasm of his auditors. The speaker began by a comprehensive review of the events of the last twelve years, as affecting the colored race; of their emancipation and enfranchisement, and of the equal rights now afforded them—all accomplished by the Republican Party after years of labor. In Grant and Wilson he recognized the nominees of the only Republican Party in existence; their present opponents were but the standard-bearers of political soreheads and demoralized factions. Gen. Grant had aided greatly in freeing the colored race, and, as President, he had made them equal to other men. He was sure that no respectable colored man in any part of the country would be found voting against the party that had done so much for them. A return of the Democrats to power boded no good to colored men. In conclusion, the speaker proposed three cheers for Grant and Wilson, which were given with a will by the audience. During the evening speeches were also made by Messrs. Louis Froelich, John David, Jos. Wood, Wm. Brown, and Caleb Pink, and several patriotic songs sung to the accompaniment of the band in attendance. Every telling point in the speeches was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and altogether the meeting was one of the most successful held in the locality for some time.

A Grand Republican Rally in East Chester.

The Republicans of the town of East Chester say that they mean to give a good account of themselves at the approaching Presidential election, and, as an evidence of their earnestness, they made a grand rally on Monday evening at Union Hall, Mount Vernon, which was crowded to its utmost capacity, and it may be observed that the assemblage was the most respectable and intelligent ever seen in the village on any political occasion. Judge Van Cott, President of the Grant and Wilson Club, presided, and, after listening to some fine music, Col. T. B. Thorpe delivered a powerful and eloquent address, at the close of which three hearty cheers were given for the Republican nominees. About fifty ladies were present, and joined enthusiastically in the applause which greeted the speaker. A large number of citizens came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the Campaign Club.

Rebel Comrades for Disabled Veterans in the National Homes.

Col. John G. Lowe was the principal speaker at a Greeley-Democratic meeting in Dayton, Ohio. Of him the *Journal*, of that city, thus speaks: "We believe it was Col. John G. Lowe who, two or three years ago, made a speech at the Soldiers' Home, in which he cheered the hearts of the veterans by encouraging them with a hope that some of these days the rebels who mutilated them would become their comrades at the Home. The gallant Colonel seems now to be moving in that direction, and judging from his declaration at the Home, and his having united with the Democratic Party, he will endeavor, if he should be elected to Congress, to help put his promise into operation, and then, to make matters more lovely, will vote to pay pensions to all the rebel soldiers."

At the Greeley Head-Quarters.

"Things were mixed" yesterday at the Liberal Republican National Committee's head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, Fifth-avenue. Everybody seemed to have an "ax to grind," and all appeared to be in search of office and to be counting the chances of Greeley's election, upon which unsubstantial basis their hopes are built. Col. Ethan Allen, the Chairman of the Committee, really looks worried to death by importunate callers, and probably nothing but a blind devotion to the "Gentle Agriculturist of Chappaqua" prevents him from retiring to private life. How can the unfortunate man guarantee every needy Southerner and sorehead who calls, an office? And yet they expect it of him. Major Orange H. Stevens continues to drum around town for the Greeley Relief Fund, meeting with inconsiderable success. Secretaries Jasper W. Johnson and Mayor Staples are working themselves to skeletons directing divers campaign documents, which are in themselves the best arguments for Grant's election, from the fact that, showing great labor in the preparation, there is nothing in them but the plainest and veriest sophistry. Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, was the most important visitor of the day, and appeared to be doing his best to derive some hope from the sham bustle around him. If he had known that the crowd at the hotel was composed in great part of persons to be seen there every day he would probably have less to say about the matter when he returns to Missouri. Horace Greeley breakfasted at the Manhattan Club yesterday morning, in company with Augustus Schell, Richard Schell and Horace F. Clark. After gathering up, at the Lincoln Club, his political letters from deluded friends in the country, "Honest Horace" retired to Brooklyn to labor, it is said, in the production of his forthcoming encyclopedia "of what he knows about everything."

A Greeley Stampede—Views of a Copperhead—The Speaker Hooted and the German Band Driven from the Platform.

Last evening, in Second-avenue, with the speaker's stand erected on the western intersection of Fifty-fourth-street, there was a gathering of men, women and children, called under the auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Greeley and Brown Club, to indorse Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency. A German band was in attendance. Mr. William O'Niel presided, and immediately introduced to the audience Andrew Jackson Rogers, who proceeded to make a speech. During the war Mr. Rogers was a frequent speaker at the Copperhead meetings. Mr. Rogers declared that the Democrats in the Baltimore Convention deserved great credit for having shown such evidence of patriotism as to nominate a man who had opposed their principles and denounced their representatives during his entire life. They had done so because they desired a return to the old Democratic conditions, with Democracy again in the ascendency, when States rights would be recognized as of old, and all go on as before. He was there to declare that the Democratic Party had, for the time, sunk all party considerations in order to sustain Mr. Greeley, when, should he succeed, they were sure of power again. He wanted it understood, however, that it would not be an easy matter to elect Mr. Greeley, notwithstanding Democracy's earnest aid, for there was at the South a grand combination of negroes and carpet-baggers to sustain the Government. There was here, however, another combination—that of the Germans and Irish—to overcome that influence.

When the speaker had reached this point, a growing disturbance in the audience culminated in an open breach of the peace. There were cheers without apparent necessity, and an occasional shower of stones. During the first violent demonstration, the following side declarations were heard amid the din of cheers and roars:

FIRST GREELEY MAN—Tim, what are they doin' wid thim Dutchmen up there wid their big drums and horns?

SECOND GREELEY MAN—I don't know, I'm sure, Barney, but I think it's very strange.

FIRST GREELEY MAN—Blood-an-ounds to thim as got up the meetin'. Don't they know that Greeley belongs to us; and what business have the Dutchmen there? Why didn't they get Monoghan's Band and give thim the pay? Sure if this is let go on, the Dutchmen 'ill be looking for the offices as 'ill belong to us, and where will we be thin?

Further remark was drowned amid the din of the roaring of the crowd, and the rattling of stones on the stand, during which the big drum went bang-bang, without the aid of the drummer who held it, and both drum and drummer, and the rest of the band, beat a hasty retreat, followed by reporters and the officers of the meeting.

Soon afterward, however, Mr. Andrew Jackson Rogers returned and asked that the disorderly crowd be permitted to go on with their howling, promising that at the same time he would go on with his speech. He did not believe, however, that if Mr. O'Brien or any other of the influential men of Irish birth were aware of what their countrymen were doing they would encourage them in disturbing the meeting for a single moment. This brought three cheers for Jas. O'Brien from a large portion of the meeting that had before been perfectly quiet. The cheers were responded to by the Greeley men by additional howls, but from the time the German band disappeared from the stand, there were no more stones thrown, though there was some gravel dropped from the roof with the apparent design of touching Mr. Rogers' head. Mr. Rogers now declared that he would speak just as long as his friends continued to howl; that settled the question of disturbance, for in the face of so direful a threat there was silence, and Mr. Rogers spoke again. He had not concluded his first sentence, however, when some drover, unconscious of the meeting until too near to retreat, came on with a drove of cattle. These would, in all probability, have been orderly had not the Greeley pyrotechnists fired some rockets, which exploded before they were many feet from the ground. A cattle stampede was the result, and a stampede of the audience followed. Mr. Rogers then retired.

A Pennsylvania Liberal Meeting.

They had, or attempted to have, a Greeley ratification meeting in West Chester, Penn., last week. The result is given by the *Village Record* thus: "At the solicitation of several gentlemen of West Chester, prominent in getting up the meeting, a number of persons favorable to the re-election of President Grant graced the meeting at the opening with their presence. Soon after the meeting had been organized several gentlemen from the country, one of whom had but an hour before expressed himself in very strong terms to one of the instigators of the meeting as opposed to the election of Greeley, also entered the room. The meeting now looked more like a meeting of Grant men than anything else. At this point Dr. Frank Taylor arose, and stepping up to Smedley Darlington, who was very busy shaking hands with every new-comer, and leading them to a seat, whispered something in the ear of that gentleman, when the latter made the following short but pointed speech: 'Gentlemen—I would like here to state that this is exclusively a Liberal (?) Republican meeting; however, if there are any gentlemen present who are on the fence—that is, any who have not yet decided whether they will vote for Greeley or for Grant—we will be pleased to have their company, and will endeavor to convert them; but if there are any out-and-out Grant men here, their room will be more acceptable than their company.' A general stampede for the street followed."

Local Notes.

There was a weak attempt to get up a little Greeley enthusiasm at Oxford Hall, Monday evening. The meeting adjourned after a very short session. The attendance was meagre.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward on Monday night organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, electing officers as follows: President, Henry A. Kent; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Lyons and Joseph Saunders; Secretary, Capt. Ainesbury; Treasurer, J. Van Nostrand.

The German Democratic Union General Committee and the German Liberal Republican Central organizations held meetings last night, at each of which an address was adopted, indorsing the action of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions. The attendance was very small.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Impression Gratz Brown Left on the People of Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After Gratz—not John—Brown left here the other day, a Democrat remarked to me that if he expected to get any teetotal votes he had better keep his nose out of Connecticut. What do you suppose he meant?

NEW-HAVEN, Snuday, July 21. DUTCHMAN.

Massachusetts Democrats for Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although the Springfield *Republican* is published here there are no converts to Democracy here except Sam Boules, the editor of the paper. But there are between fifteen and twenty old line Democrats who can't go Horace, and announce their determination to vote for Grant and Wilson. Among them are Solon S. Roper, Wilmore B. Stone, Henry D. Briggs, Frank Clark, Frank Allen and Michael Dougherty. These are six of the most prominent young business men in the city. They have always voted the Democratic ticket but are determined to go for Grant this time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, July 22, 1872.

Another Letter Which the Tribune Will Not Print.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

When I renewed my subscription to the *Tribune*, last January, I had every reason to suppose it would continue to support the measures and the men of the Republican Party. Now, when constantly receiving a paper which seeks to discourage and defeat the party which it aided to create, and which has made so illustrious a record, and is aiding to exalt to office and power the very men whom it has so constantly reviled and held up to censure and scorn, I feel that the *Tribune* is guilty of a breach of faith with its subscribers. It should either carry out its implied contract or refund the money.

For Grant and Wilson, without being either an office-seeker or office-holder, D.

WINONA, Minn., Saturday, July 20, 1872.

Does Not Support the Tammany Candidate.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning's *Tribune* publishes a list of gentlemen registered at the Liberal Republican Head-quarters on Saturday, in which my name is included. It is not a matter of much consequence to anybody, but if any end is served by such publications, it should be justified by facts. My call (I did not register) was simply to see some personal friends, and was not intended to show sympathy with a movement in which I have none. Yours, truly, W. S. HILLYER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1872.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT

Mrs. Josephine Mansfield Tells Who Visited Her House.

Mr. Beach Asks One Question Too Many and is Forced to Explain Why HE Went There—Josephine Experiences One of the Difficulties of Traveling incog—Curious Revelations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 23.—There was a very large attendance of spectators in Court this morning, the larger number being ladies, apparently drawn by curiosity to see Miss Mansfield and her cousin, Miss Williams, who it was given out would be called to the witness-stand today. It appears that Miss Mansfield and companion first applied for rooms at the Grand Union, where they registered as Miss Williams and friend; and having been refused admission there, they repaired to the Marvin House, where, with a dash of bitter irony, they registered as Mrs. J. Mansfield and "maid." With singular inconsistency, however, the virtue which refused to associate with her in the hotel did not scruple to present itself at her examination, and make the effort at least to stare her out of countenance.

MR. CURTIS AND JUDGE BARNARD.

At the opening of the Court Mr. Beach read a letter from George T. Curtis, former counsel for the respondent, denying the assertion that he had recommended Judge Barnard to resign, and said he did so to counteract the influence exercised on the trials by the characters which surround it.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Mr. Parsons then called Edward M. Plum, record clerk in the New-York County Clerk's office, who produced a large number of papers and documents from that office in response to a subpœna, and among the rest the documents in the Nyce suit, referred to by the witness Millard yesterday.

MISS MANSFIELD TESTIFIES.

When this evidence was in the prosecution called Josephine Mansfield, whose appearance on the stand caused an unusual flutter throughout the room, Senators and Judges, as well as ladies, exhibiting the most extraordinary curiosity to see and hear the woman whose single misstep has given her a world-wide reputation. The witness' seat being, except the President's, the most prominent in the room, she quailed somewhat, at first, before the steady gaze which was directed toward her from all sides, but very soon recovered her equanimity, apparently sure of the admiration of her audience, which her undoubted personal charms, as well as her unaffected manner certainly compelled. Her testimony, unsupported by that of others, would be little more than a history of her association with the late Mr. Fisk, the peculiar nature of which she frankly admitted, without adding one word of comment or excuse; but taken as a link in the chain of evidence which is being wound around the accused, it is of some importance. Her examination was ably conducted by Mr. Niles. He was interrupted many times by the objections of Mr. Beach, and twice the wordy Bartlett attempted to reargue in indignant tones questions which had been already presented by his abler associate and ruled upon by the Court. He was so informed by the President, and subsided amid the suppressed laughter of his auditors. Mrs. Mansfield was questioned in regard to those whom she had seen at her house with Fisk, and mentioned Judge Barnard, Recorder Hackett, Judge Bedford, Judge McCunn, Attorney-General Hammond, Judge Dowling and others. She considered these people as the best society in New-York, because, as she innocently said, they all held office and appeared to have influence. Mr. Niles asked her if she ever received Judges Clerke, or Sutherland, or Ingraham there. "No," she struck in quickly, "but I have received Judge Ingraham's son." Mr. Beach, who was evidently irritated by this revelation in regard to his client, said, sneeringly, that the Bar Association was a virtuous institution, and inquired if she had ever received any of its members there, to which she swiftly responded: "Yes; I have received you there," to the great amusement of the Court. To avoid the imputation which had fallen on his client, he was fain to explain that he went there only once, and that time on business connected with the Stokes trial.

The substance of her testimony was that she had seen Judge Barnard at her house on several occasions in company with Fisk; during 1870 he came pretty often. The business office of the Erie Company was down town at that time. Had seen Wm. H. Morgan there occasionally, he came for instructions from Fisk. Jay Gould, Wm. M. Tweed and Peter B. Sweeney were there frequently; she recollected Fisk giving instructions to the express man in relation to taking possession of the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. She knew that Judge Barnard received for his child a present of $10,000 from Fisk and Gould. Judge Barnard showed her a bank book where the amount was entered $1,000.

The intention of the prosecution in calling her was to show, in connection with other evidence yet to be presented, that Fisk, Gould and others, interested in the Erie litigations, were in the habit of meeting at her house and elsewhere, and consulting with Judge Barnard in relation thereto. In this view, perhaps, the strongest part of her testimony was that she had seen Judge Barnard twice in 1870 at the Erie office while Fisk was there.

THE "MAID'S" TESTIMONY.

Marietta A. Williams was sworn and testified that she had seen Judge Barnard at Mrs. Mansfield's house several times.

Wm. P. Smith, Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, produced a number of papers which were offered as exhibits in the case.

THE HEATH AND RAPHAEL STOCK RECEIVERSHIP.

John Swan, a London attorney, was sworn, and testified that he came here in September, 1870, to look after the interests of certain English owners of Erie stock, who had authorized the transfer thereof to Heath and Raphael, and, having been engaged in that business ever since and been present in Court when many of the proceedings in these suits were taken, he was familiar with them. He was in the United States Circuit Court when the motion to dissolve the injunction and appointment of Coleman as receiver of this English stock by Barnard was made. He left there, and on his way to Wall-street was served with a notice of discontinuance of that suit and the papers in a new one. The object of this trick was to prevent Coleman being called to account for his receivership, as, there being no suit, there was nothing on which to find a motion. They went on with their motion, however, and Coleman was compelled to return the stock.

HOW GOULD GOT STOCKS IN HIS OWN NAME.

Charles M. Tweed, connected with Evarts, Southmay & Choate, substantiated the previous witness, and gave a detailed account of the issuance of the several papers and orders in the suits. The long delay in the accounting by the receivership occurred in consequence of his having surrendered the registered certificates and taking certificates not in a condition to be registered, the result of which was that Gould took $3,000,000, one-half of the amount Coleman held, and got new certificates thereof registered in his own name, so that he could use them at will.

JUDGE BARNARD CARRYING CHAMBERS AROUND WITH HIM.

Wm. H. Morgan, a witness decidedly hostile to the prosecution, gave some testimony showing the free and easy way in which injunctions used to be obtained in our Courts. He got the order appointing Coleman as receiver by swearing to the affidavits before Judge Barnard, and the latter granted the order either in the vestibule of the City Hall or the Judges' private room, after 3 P. M., and after the adjournment of the Court. This shows the truth of Judge Barnard's jocose remark that he "carried Chambers around with him." The witness also got an extension of the powers of the receiver indorsed on the original order.

Without concluding with this witness, the Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M. The sessions hereafter will be from 10 to 3.

THE ARMY.

Recent Changes in the Engineer Corps and Medical Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—On the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, the following changes in stations and duties of engineer officers are made:

First Lieut. John H. Weeden is relieved from duty upon the joint commission for the survey of the boundary-line along the forty-ninth parallel, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the senior office of the Board of Engineers for the fortifications of the Pacific coast; Second Lieut. Eric Bergland is relieved from duty at Fortress Monroe, and will proceed to Willett's Point and report for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Carl Palfrey is relieved from duty on the joint commission for the survey of the forty-ninth parallel, and ordered to duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willetts Point.

The following changes have been made in the Medical Department: Assistant Surgeon Semple is relieved from duty in the Department of the Lakes and ordered to the Department of the Gulf; Assistant Surgeon G. M. Sternberg from the Department of the East to the Department of the Gulf; Assistant Surgeon G. W. Williams from the Department of the East to the Department of Dakota; Surgeon E. C. Goddard from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the East.

Capt. Wm. E. Jones of the Engineer Corps, is ordered to New-York on public business; Lieut.-Col. H. G. Ransom, Deputy Quartermaster-General will be assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department, relieving Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tomokins, who is ordered to Arizona to report to Lieut.-Col. Crook, commanding the Department.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

The Crowds, the Crews and the Weather—Training-Ground and Race-Course—Postponement of the Regatta Till 8 A. M. Today.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23.—The city was fairly alive at 8 A. M., and friends and adherents of the several college crews paraded the streets all the morning, each party wearing the designating color of its favorite crew. The Magenta, of Harvard, and the Blue, of Yale, was profusely displayed, but the Brown, of Brown, and the Maroon and White of the Agriculturals, also the Purple, of Amherst, were very conspicuous. The conversation among the dense crowds in and about the hotels and on the streets is on the merits of the crews and the pool sales. The several university crews have been a most perplexing subject, and sold first choice in turn. It was not strange to see a crew sold first choice in one pool, and second, third, or even last in another.

THE CREWS.

A great number of boating celebrities are here, and the mass of people is constantly moving to and fro. Many from other cities, New-York and Boston particularly, have arrived, and the hacks, buggies and other vehicles were immediately occupied by them, as all were anxious to see the crews before the race. The training quarters of the crews were well scattered, although the majority of them were on the west side of the river, within a mile or so of the starting point, which is a few yards south of Agawam Ferry, and about one mile and a half south of Springfield. Yale was the first on the road, Williams but a little way further on, the Massachusetts Agricultural next, and Amherst the last in this direction; Harvard on the east side, a little north of the ferry, and Bowdoin on West Springfield Green. The Freshmen crews make their head-quarters with the Springfield Club, at the foot of Howard-street, and find shelter and food in private houses in the vicinity, except the Amherst, who are quartered with the University crew. All the University crews are the temporary guests of farmers. They all looked and felt well this morning, Harvard, Amherst and the Aggies showing well on the river in little trial spins. The several roads leading to the course were thronged with people, who were in the best of spirits, enjoying every little incident which could in any way create hilarity. The weather looked bright and promising, but about noon light clouds obscured the sun, and changed the topic of conversation from the merits of the men to the chances of a delay in the execution of the programme.

THE COURSE.

The starting-point was a few yards south of Agawam Ferry, indicated by a white flag on each shore and six buoys anchored fifty yards apart in a straight line between them. From thence in a south-westerly direction the course runs three miles straight away. Numbers one, two and three, half of the numbers nearest the western shore, had the best course, as a point of land projects into the river on the east shore which, although not interfering with the straight course, gives the boats close to that shore slack water, the others getting the benefit of a pretty strong current. The facilities for the members of the Press and the public are extremely limited. Only one small steam-boat is on the course, which will carry the officers and two reporters.

At 3 o'clock, the dense crowd which had been moving on the principal street all the morning, is now surging toward the course. The sky is still more overcast, and rain appears imminent.

FRESHMEN CREWS.

Brown University—F. H. Brown, stroke, 135 pounds; G. G. Hopkins, 143 pounds; C. E. Field, 135 pounds; T. S. Ashmore, 134 pounds; C. H. Noyes, 128 pounds; E. S. Bogert, bow, 135 pounds. Boat by Elliott, 48 by 20¼. C. C. Luther, trainer, Sheffield.

Scientific School—W. R. Upham, stroke, 141 pounds; E. M. Child, 140 pounds; W. S. Pratt, 144 pounds; R. J. A. Parrott, 132 pounds; A. S. Hall, 118 pounds; C. D. Hill, bow, 137 pounds. Boat by Fearon, 48 by 20.

Wesleyan University—W. F. Borgett, stroke, 151 pounds; A. M. Gamman, 141 pounds; A. H. Nash, 144 pounds; M. F. Brown, 148 pounds; E. A. Markham, 138 pounds; J. M. Stowe, bow, 138 pounds. Boat by Roahr, 48 by 18; Fred. Sinzer, trainer.

Amherst College—Otis B. Fenton, stroke, 139 pounds; Millard F. Logan, 132 pounds; Charles P. Littlefield, 138 pounds; Frank C. Scoville, 138 pounds; Daniel Kent, 130 pounds; Charles Arnd, 128 pounds. Boat by Roahr, 47 by 19; John Biglin, trainer.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

Massachusetts Agricultural—Fred. C. Eldred, stroke, 150 pounds; D. P. Bardwell, 160 pounds; J. M. Benedict, 155 pounds; H. B. Simpson, 150 pounds; S. M. Carter, 140 pounds; H. H. Plaxer, bow, 133 pounds. Boat built by Charles Elliott, 49 by 19. Josh. Ward, trainer.

Amherst—Walter Negley, stroke, 149 pounds; Arthur J. Benedict, 150 pounds; Frank M. Wilkins, 154 pounds; Leverett Bradley, Jr., 150 pounds; Benjamin F. Brown, 142 pounds; George E. Brewer, bow, 145 pounds. Boat built by Blakey, 49 by 20¼. John Biglin, trainer.

Yale—J. Day, stroke, 150 pounds; W. S. McCook, 145 pounds; H. A. Oaks, 145 pounds; R. J. Cook, 148½ pounds; G. M. Gunn, 149 pounds; S. W. Adee, bow, 139 pounds; boat built by Tom Fearon, 48 by 20.

Harvard—Richard H. Dana, stroke, 157 pounds; Wendell Goodwin, 160 pounds; Harry L. Moorse, 161 pounds; John Bryant, 160½ pounds; W. J. Lloyd, 153 pounds; W. Bell, bow, 156 pounds; boat built by Blakey, 49 by 20¼.

Williams—John Gunster, stroke, 157 pounds; Fred. Johnson, 156 pounds; D. S. Williams, 160 pounds; Jesse P. Warden, 154 pounds; T. W. Saunders, 158 pounds; H. T. Scholl, bow, 153 pounds; boat built by Roberts, 49 by 19. P. C. Chandler, trainer.

Bowdoin—D. A. Robinson, stroke, 148 pounds; D. A. Sargent, 154 pounds; C. H. Hunter, 159 pounds; A. S. Crocker, 154 pounds; A. G. Ladd, 152 pounds; W. O. Hooker, bow, 153 pounds; boat built by Elliott, 49 by 19. George Price, trainer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 23—9 P. M.—The College regatta is postponed until 8½ A. M. to-morrow, on account of rough water. Fully 15,000 people had gathered on the banks, who fled before the storm which threatened at 5 o'clock. At 7 the water was calm, but all had left.

THE WEST INDIES.

Exoneration of the St. Thomas Postmaster—Baez Still Waiting for Annexation—Execution of Rebels—Financial Embarrassments of Hayti—Vomito.

ST. THOMAS, July 16, via HAVANA, July 22.—Ex-British Postmaster Azerdo, who was accused of fraud, has been released from prison and exonerated of all the charges. Business is stagnant. The health of the island is good.

SAN DOMINGO.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, July 10, via HAVANA, July 22.—Cabral, after defeating Baez, could easily have captured Azua, but, owing to a scarcity of ammunition, he retreated, and is now encamped on the frontier with 500 men. Baez feels completely secure under the circumstances, and it is reported that, despite the past, he awaits annexation to the United States.

A Court-martial assembled at Ciboa last week and sentenced eleven rebels to be executed.

It is said that Superon intends to leave Jamaica and settle in Venezuela.

HAYTI.

JACMEL, July 8, via HAVANA, July 22.—The country has been in a feverish condition since the proceedings of the German fleet. The President has become unpopular, and there are apprehensions that the administration will break down. A foreign loan of $3,000,000 has been proposed and discussed in the Assembly, and the Chambers anticipate the withdrawal of the paper currency by increasing the import duties ten per cent., and the export duty on coffee to $4 50.

It is thought the steam-ship line between Port-au-Prince and New-York will be discontinued. Vomito is prevailing at the capital, but the mortality is small.

VENEZUELA.

A Long Era of Peace Expected—The Virginius Believed to be Unseaworthy.

LAGUAYRA, July 8, via HAVANA, July 22.—President Guzman has issued a decree directing the States to elect their Presidents and other officers at the election for President of the Republic on the 1st of October. Martial law was suspended on the 1st of July. The army will be disarmed and disbanded. Congress will assemble on the 20th of February next, and a long era of peace is expected.

The Spanish men-of-war Arapiles and Pizarro remain at Puerto Cabello, apparently without hostile intention. Balls and other entertainments are given them by the authorities of Puerto Cabello.

The American man-of-war Shawmut left Puerto Cabello on the 2d inst.

The steamer Virginius is still in port, repairing. The general opinion is that she is almost unseaworthy, and that her flag will be changed. A banquet was given on board the Virginius on the 4th, which was attended by sympathizers with the Cuban insurrection.

NORTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Republican Majority of 8,000 by Democratic Figures.

Consternation of their Leaders at the Result.

Ballot-Box Stuffers from New-York to the Rescue.

A Spy and a Convict Supplied with Money and Sent South.

Patriotic Republicans Discover and Block the Game.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 23.—The Democrats have become desperate. A day or so ago their Committee at Washington finished the canvass of this State, made up from data furnished by their friends here. It was made by adding together all voters reported positively as Democratic, all certainly Republican and, as usual, dividing those said to be doubtful equally between two parties. To the intense disgust and astonishment of the Democrats, the result of this figuring gave the Republicans 8,000 majority, and they were utterly dismayed when presently Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey, returning from here, reported that the Republicans of North Carolina are so thoroughly organized, have such complete possession of the field, that no break can be made in their ranks, and they are sure to carry the State.

It is reported that eager consultations were instantly held with the Liberal Republicans, and the result was that in obedience to a hasty telegram from Col. Ethan Allen, Chairman of the National Liberal Republican Committee, two notorious characters left Washington last night, and arrived here this afternoon with $9,500 to operate in North Carolina. One of these followers is Col. William P. Wood, formerly Chief of the United States Secret Service, whose removal was considered essential by Secretary Boutwell for the public good, and he accordingly gave the place to Col. Whitley, the present excellent head of that bureau. The other fellow is one Blumenburg, who was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to five years in State Prison, but was pardoned out for turning informer. There is positive information that last week Wood was in New-York in consultation with Ethan Allen, and having returned to Washington on Monday, received a dispatch from New-York saying: "Start at once for Raleigh, and carry out instructions you have received from Committee."

In consequence of this order, Wood and Blumenberg are here, but have already fallen into a trap, as Col. J. J. Young, a prominent Republican, has already set a watch on them. It is supposed they have come here on a ballot-box stuffing expedition, but nothing as to their instruction from Ethan Allen has yet been certainly developed. I am assured on the highest authority that Wood was used by Senators Schurz and Trumbull to get evidence against the Administration in the French arms investigation, and from the character of what he obtained, it is certain he came here for some evil purpose. His guns, however, are already spiked, and he will be thoroughly exposed by Col. Young in a public speech to-morrow.

Secretary Delano, Gen. Abbott and Col. Baker arrived here this afternoon, and, with Senator Pool and Col. Young, will address a mass-meeting here to-morrow, after which they will proceed to Fayetteville, where another great meeting is to be held, after which Secretary Delano will return to Washington. Arrangements are made with Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, for an extended stumping tour in the Western part of the State, speaking in succession at Charlotte, Salisbury, Statesville, Morganton, Ashville and Marshall. Other prominent speakers are here or coming, and the last week of the canvass will be excessively lively. E. C.

MADISON COUNTY.

The Old Stronghold Still Solid for Grant—Schurz and Greeley Rebuked.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, N. Y., July 23.—The Republicans of this stronghold in old Madison County organized to-night for the campaign in a spirited meeting at Tripp's Hall, which, notwithstanding the rain, was well filled by an enthusiastic audience. Hon. Chas. Mason presided, with a full list of officers. A Grant and Wilson Club was organized and 230 names were enrolled at once. Capt. C. W. Underhill was chosen President, with ten Vice-Presidents, A. L. Slawson, Secretary, and Melvin Tripp Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, was then introduced, and made a telling speech of an hour and a half's duration, during which he paid his respects sharply to the defamers and slanderers of President Grant, particularly Mr. Carl SCHURZ. He showed that the low associates of the President were such men as George H. Stuart, Bishop Simpson, John Farrell, Gen. Howard and other well-known philanthropists whom he had invited to aid him in carrying into effect his humane Indian policy. He also showed that while Schurz and Greeley were concocting their correspondence about civil service reform, the President was quietly enforcing it in every department, and instanced the case of a young man, a constituent of Schurz, who left St. Louis two weeks ago, and, without recommendations or friends, entered the list for examination and passed number one in a list of eighty-five, receiving his appointment as a consequence—a standing rebuke and condemnation of Schurz's own professions.

Reports from all parts of Madison County are most cheering. The Republican Party is solid. There are no more stragglers or soreheads than usual in a Presidential campaign, and the majority in November will be the usual old-fashioned one. The only Liberals known are a lonely crowd of eleven at Canastota and a beggarly one at this point. The *Tribune* influence here has been literally stamped out, its list having been reduced from seventy to eight, while the TIMES has gone up to 130.

INDIANA.

Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, Addresses an Immense Audience in Indianapolis—Enthusiasm and Confidence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 23.—Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, addressed a vast concourse of people in this city this evening. A new wigwam, recently constructed by the Grant Club, with a seating capacity of over 2,000, did not contain half the crowd assembled. The speech had a fine effect, and was received with frequent bursts of applause. Senator Revels, of Mississippi, also addressed the meeting. The same spirit and enthusiasm manifested here prevails at other points, where large meetings are held. The display to-night gives the Republicans renewed confidence in their ultimate successes.

Fire and Fatal Accident—Burning of a Railway Station.

GORHAM, N. H., July 23.—The depot at Berlin Falls of the Grand Trunk Railway was burned last night, and Daniel W. Blodgett, a resident, while removing goods, was crushed to death in the burning mass by the falling of a chimney. He leaves a wife and three children. Several others barely escaped with their lives. The origin of the fire is unknown.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EARLY LIFE OF LINCOLN.

THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN; from His Birth to His Inauguration as President. By WARD A. LAMON. With Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 547. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

This uncomely and unwieldy volume may be regarded from two points of view, as diverse as those from which the two knights in the fable saw the same shield black and white. As an authentic record of facts in regard to Mr. Lincoln, many of the most striking of which were hitherto unknown and even unsuspected, as a picture of a certain kind of life among a strange sort of people in the West forty or fifty years ago, Mr. Lamon's work has undeniable value, and in this respect it is without a rival; but on the score of taste, of decency, of reverence for a great name, of respect for the feelings of surviving friends, or for the most intimate reserve of womanhood, it is an offense and an abomination. It is repulsive, but we cannot say that it is uninteresting. Were the same story told of a man whose name was connected with events of much less importance than those which gave Mr. Lincoln a world-wide celebrity, it would command attention, and perhaps, in that case, excite less disgust. It is not offensive in the manner of its doing; for it is written and arranged with no little literary skill. The reader is repelled by what is told, not by the style of the teller.

As to its authenticity there can be no question. Mr. Lamon is right when he says that as a general thing his text supports itself. There had been a close political and personal intercourse between him and Mr. Lincoln for many years, and immediately after the latter's death, Mr. Lamon determined to write his life, and began to add to a mass of material already accumulated with an eye to such use, if not with that avowed purpose. Mr. Lincoln's law partner and friend for more than twenty-five years, Mr. Herndon, had also gathered a mass of letters, and other written evidence as to the murdered President's early life, the accumulation of which filled three enormous volumes. These were not a mere hap-hazard collection of papers; they were obtained, as Mr. Lamon informs us, "at vast expense of time, labor and money, involving the employment of many agents, long journeys, tedious examination and voluminous correspondence." We cannot but conclude that much of this time, labor and money, might well have been saved. For in such investigations it is the remote in time, and the obscure in fact that demands the most research; and in Mr. Lincoln's case, the remote and the obscure was the least significant and the most unlovely; too often the trivial record of the petty details of a life coarse, wretched, and squalid almost beyond imagination. Be this as it may, our author has had all this wealth of material laid open to him, and uniting it with his own stores of information, he has given us memoir of Mr. Lincon which is a marvel of completeness; which shows us its subject from his cradle (only he had no cradle) till he took his seat in the Presidential chair; and which lacks for absolute perfection only the marriage certificate of his mother, the absence of which can be attributed to no neglect on the part of either his actual or his intended biographer, but rather to the fact that, according to all the evidence, there was no occasion for the issuing of such a document. It is we need hardly say with not the least sense of an imputed degradation, that we notice this fact; but only with the purpose of showing that as Mr. Lincoln's parents had no theoretical reasons for avoiding marriage, and as there was no pretense of regularity or accusation of irregularity about their cohabitation, which continued until his mother's death, we may gather that he came from a social stratum so low that the neglect of ceremony as to this relation attracted little or no attention. Mr. Lincoln never mentioned his own mother, and sedulously avoided all reference to her family; and he was equally reserved as to his own life before his lazy, lying, loafing father married the worthy woman to whom the future President gave a son's love, receiving in return all a mother's devotion.

At the threshold of the book, we are repelled by the names of the people to whom we are introduced. Hanks, Grigsley, and Swaney are specimens. Mr. Lincoln's mother's name was Nancy Hanks; and a creature of indescribable vulgarity and inconceivable conceit, named Dennis Hanks, has frequent and worthy mention on the part of Mr. Lamon, for many of the assertions on whose pages he is in some measure the authority. This Dennis Hanks has, or had, a face that seems to belong to the lowest stratum of the lowest city slums; and his portrait appears as one of a hideous assemblage of visages with which the volume is fitly garnished. It was in a miserable, solitary cabin, standing on a desolate and barren little patch of ground, that Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th of February, 1809. From this place his father soon moved to another more promising, but to him not more productive; for he did no good and got no gear. He had a quarrel with a neighbor, one Abraham Enlow; and Mr. Lamon tells us "they fought like savages; but Lincoln obtained a signal and permanent advantage by biting off the nose of his antagonist, so that he went bereft all the days of his life, and published his audacity and its punishment wherever he showed his face." Such were the habits of life and such the influences in the midst of which Abraham Lincoln's early years were passed. He and his sister Nance were left by their father and mother "ragged" and "half-naked," partly from poverty, but partly, too, it seems, from mere shiftlessness. The mother died, and thirteen months afterward the father made a proposal to an "honest poor widow," named Sally Bush, who lived in "a round log-cabin," in an "alley," at Elizabethtown, Ky., which she accepted, strange to say; for a neighbor tells us that, lowly as her position was, "life among the Hankses, the Lincolns and the Enlows was a long ways below life among the Bushes;" although "Sally was the best and the proudest of the Bushes." Her consent to become Tom Lincoln's wife seems to have sprung from some tender memory of his former love for her; for she had rejected him to make a *marriage de convenance* with a jailer. She seems, however, to have been a thoroughly kind-hearted woman with housewifely instincts; for when she arrived at Tom Lincoln's hut and saw his little savage children, her heart was touched; "they were dirty and she washed them." She clothed them from stores laid up for her own children; she treated them with motherly tenderness, and, as Mr. Lamon says, in her own modest words, she "made them look a little more human." To "Abe" she took an particular liking. She discovered his talents, and did all that she could to help and encourage him. Whenever Mr. Lincoln in after years spoke with tenderness and gratitude of his mother, which he not unfrequently did, it was his step-mother that he meant; and we may be sure that it was to the love and care of this warm-hearted, motherly, unselfish woman that he owed his elevation from the depths in which he was born and bred, and his country all that he was enabled to do for her preservation in the terrible days of her trial.

His first teacher was one Hazel Dorsey, who wielded the ferule in a cabin of unhewn logs with holes for windows, which were glazed with greased paper. Even here, Abe Lincoln, he being ten years old, began to show that he was "smart" and to distinguish himself in the mysteries of spelling. When he reached his fifteenth year, he was about six feet high, he having attained his full height of six feet four inches in his seventeenth year. His appearance is thus described: "He was long, wiry and strong, while his big feet and hands, and the length of his legs and arms, were out of all proportion to his small trunk and head. His complexion was very swarthy, and Mr. Gentry says that his skin was shriveled and yellow even then. He wore low shoes, buckskin breeches, linsey-woolsey shirt, and a cap made of the skin of an opossum or a 'coon. The breeches clung close to his thighs and legs, but failed by a large space to meet the tops of his shoes. Twelve inches remained uncovered, and exposed that much of shin-bone, sharp, blue and narrow." But in these days he was always good-humored and laughing, and always in good health. His second schoolmaster, one Crawford, rose to that dizzy height of preceptorship, the teaching of manners. He caused his pupils to make bows to each other, to enter the cabin door as gentlemen were supposed to enter a drawing-room. One "received" another and took him up and introduced him to all the young ladies and gentlemen present. To see long Abe Lincoln, with his splay feet and trencher hands, his leathern face and breeches, and his twelve-inches of bare, blue, skin, bow, and be received and introduced, would have been a sight to remember if one could but have attained to it. But the gawky lad was always a favorite, particularly with women, because of his good nature and readiness to serve them; and when he was hired out by his father he was not above doing any kind of "chores," to make the fire, carry water, or 'tend a baby; which last performance were a sight even more to be desired than that of the assumption of the supposed manners of elegant society. At this time, he being well on in his 'teens, Abraham Lincoln's wages were six dollars a month; and at his father's, even under the ameliorating rule of the "best and proudest of the Bushes," raw potatoes, peeled, were handed round as a treat, as fruit is among ordinary farmer folk.

Out of depths like this—to the moral darkness of which we shall further on have occasion to recur—came Abraham Lincoln, a man who for four years wielded wisely a greater power than was ever before committed to any man in the Western World; and in this society he soon began to be distinguished by other traits than height, strength, homeliness, humor and good-nature. At a very early period of his life, considering the intellectual density and barrenness with which he was surrounded, he began to show that craving for knowledge which is the invariable indication of an active and a thoughtful mind. Knowledge of all sorts, of any sort, he sought in every way possible to him. He did not merely take it in eagerly when it came, but he reached out after it; he gave chase and hunted it down. He got it as he could, in the intervals of his drudgery. He wrote and ciphered with chalk upon a shovel, and with coals upon shingles. When he could not read by lamp-light or candles, he read lying upon his belly before a fire of shavings in the shop of a friendly carpenter. But he was intently practical and prudent and ambitious; and he chiefly sought knowledge that would enable him to raise himself out of the degradation in which his early lot had been cast.

Kindness of heart, a kindness which manifested itself in acts of generosity, in deeds of benevolence, and in gratitude, was from the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's life one of the marked traits of his character. As soon as he began to get on in the world he also began to send money to the step-mother whose loving care had softened the hardships of his early youth, and helped him on in the path of prosperity. This is the more worthy of notice, as Mr. Lincoln was one of a large class—large among men, not so large among women—who are not strongly impressed by needs and by suffering which they do not actually see. He himself, for example, was indifferent about the condition of the slaves; but going to New-Orleans on a flat-boat, the sight of a black man manacled and beaten roused the tenderness of his nature until it took the form of wrath. One cold night, finding a man lying hopelessly drunk in the road, and fearing that he would suffer from the weather, he actually took him up in his arms, (and he was "a big man,") and carried him a long distance to Dennis Hanks's cabin, where he made a fire, warmed, rubbed and nursed him through the entire night, his (Lincoln's) companions having left him alone to the task, and "passed by on the other side." This he never did. He once saw a poor fellow, one of the kind known in rustic parlance as a poor creature, hard at work chopping up a house in the cold. On inquiry he found that the lad was to receive a dollar for it, and that the immediate need of the dollar was for a pair of shoes for his bare, torn and bleeding feet. Taking the ax, he told the lad to comfort himself at the nearest fire, and then with those mighty arms, that could sink an ax-blade further into wood than any other man had been ever known to send it in that ax-wielding neighborhood, he chopped up the house into firewood so fast that its owner and poor Ab, the lad, looked on in wonder. There was the tenderness of sentiment, too, in his kindly nature. A much-beloved friend, with the odd name of Bowlin Green, having died, Lincoln, then in the enjoyment of a great local reputation, (it was in 1842,) undertook to deliver a funeral oration over the body. But, Mr. Lamon tells us:

> "When he rose to speak, his voice was choked with deep emotion; he stood a few moments, while his lips quivered in the effort to form the words of fervent praise he sought to utter, and the tears ran down his yellow, shriveled cheeks. Some of those who came to hear him, and saw his tall form thus sway in silence over the body of Bowlin Green, say he looked so helpless, so utterly bereft and pitiable, that every heart in the audience was hushed at the spectacle. After repeated efforts, he found it impossible to speak, and strode away, openly and bitterly sobbing, to the widow's carriage, in which he was driven from the scene."

Magnanimity and courage were no less distinguishing traits of his character. Of this his biographer furnishes ample evidence, but one example must suffice. In the Black Hawk war, in which Lincoln commanded an efficient but very unmanageable company, at a time when the little army was worn out and exasperated by the treachery and cruelty of their savage foes, an Indian found his way into the camp, weary, hungry, and helpless, and declaring himself friendly, threw himself upon the mercy of the soldiers. These soon began to murmur, and then to cry for his blood. He then produced a free pass from Gen. Cass; but this the infuriated men refused to notice, and they were rushing upon the poor fellow, when Capt. Lincoln sprang before him and said he should not be harmed. In that extremity Lincoln's rank was as nothing; it was of small moment at any time in that "army;" and he only shared the poor redskin's peril. But his coolness and his determination and his authoritative manner cowed the men, and they fell back. But the murmurs continued, and one man cried out, "This is cowardly on your part, Lincoln." "If any man thinks I'm a coward," said Lincoln, "let him test it." "Lincoln, you're larger and heavier than we are," was the retort. Then he said, "This you can guard against. Choose your weapons." They yielded then; and he saved not only the poor Indian's life but his own, and his reputation, by dropping his rank and meeting his men face to face, not as an officer but as a man. Bad army discipline, but splendid tact and courage; and there tact and courage were required and army discipline was not respected. And yet this man could be meanly revengeful if his vanity were wounded. If the young men and young women made up a party of pleasure and left him out, he would vent his spite in lampoons and in what he called chronicles, which we are told were very savage in purpose, but were unfit to be preserved, less even because of their dullness than their indecency. Never was there a more notable example of the truth of Shakespeare's apophthegm, that "best men are molded out of faults." And much that is coarse in manners and in mind may be pardoned to a man whose boyhood was what we have seen it to be, and whose adolescent years were passed in hard field-labor among such surroundings, or in butchering hogs at thirty-one cents a day, and whose chief amusement was wrestling.

Of his wrestling, by the way, wonderful stories are told. He was never thrown but once. The "champions" of one and another place sought him out, and encountered him only to be laid low. One of the chief of these, Jack Armstrong by appropriate name, provoked him to a contest. After a long struggle, often renewed, both held their feet. At last Lincoln proposed a drawn fight, saying that it was plain that neither could throw the other. Armstrong insisted on another trial, in which, angered by his failure, he attempted a deliberate "foul," when, to the surprise of the assisting crowd, they saw Lincoln grip their enormous bully by the throat, and, holding him out at arm's length, shake him as if he were a child. This bully, Armstrong, was a queer fellow withal, and had one very peculiar way of indulging his eccentricity. Down a steep descent, about three hundred yards long, it was his wont to roll, headed up in an empty hogshead, such of the population of that vicinity as had incurred his displeasure. Public opinion permitted this occasional imitation of the punishment of Regulus, of whom, to give him due credit for originality, Jack Armstrong had surely never heard. Lincoln, however, who had become a great friend of Jack's, soon interfered and stopped it. But the craving for his innocent amusement was strong, and Jack found an old toper who actually agreed to play Regulus, and be headed up and rolled down the hill for the consideration of one gallon of whisky, duly paid thereafter. But the good giant again interfered, (*nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus*,) and the old man was preserved to die by the forty-rod fluid in the natural way.

This strange man, in many respects so admirable, in some so unworthy of admiration, acquired in his early manhood the name of Honest Abe Lincoln, by which he was widely known at the time of his election to the Presidency. The epithet was well deserved, and was acquired by a kind of honesty much higher than that which restrains a man from the appropriation of his neighbor's goods. A young lawyer, very poor and very ambitious, he yet did not feel himself at liberty to take every case that was offered to him, or in the pleadings or in the course of trial to press all points in favor of his client. He was governed in these respects by a nice and even tender sense of right. He was once overheard saying to a man who was consulting him and earnestly urging his legal rights: "Yes, I can gain your suit. I can set a neighborhood at loggerheads. I can distress a widowed mother and six fatherless children, and get for you six hundred dollars, which, for all I can see, she has as good a right to as you have. But I will not do so. There are some legal rights which are moral wrongs." James Fisk would not have succeeded well with Abraham Lincoln as his counsel. On occasion of his appearing before the Supreme Court for the first time he actually opened his argument by telling the Court that, after diligent search, he had not found a single decision in favor of his case, but several against it, which he then recounted, and afterward led off in an independent argument. This was the more strange, as he was what is called a "case" lawyer.

Carrying out his intention of giving a full and faithful portrait of Mr. Lincoln, morally and intellectually, without the least reserve on the ground of sentiment or good taste, Mr. Lamon makes a revelation on the subject of his eminent friend's religious opinions and feelings that will shock many of his admirers, and surprise almost every reader of this strange biography. Mr. Lincoln was an infidel; positive, absolute, thorough. He was entirely without religion; and not only without religion, but without any faith upon which religion of any kind could be founded. He believed in none of the doctrines, or even the facts, upon which the Christian religion rests. The man who was always the champion of the poor and the oppressed, who was ever ready for personal self-sacrifice, whose famous Gettysburg oration breathed the very essential spirit of the enthusiasm of humanity, had no faith at all in any divine revelation, none whatever in the divinity of Jesus Christ, none, consequently, in the authority of his teaching. This comprehensive statement of the case covers the whole ground. There is nothing further to be said. And there is not the least room for doubt upon the point. It is not left to inference from this or that act or speech; Mr. Lamon establishes it by a concurrence of direct testimony so unquestionable that a like array of positive proof would have made it certain that Abraham Lincoln was a Buddhist or a Thug. And his infidelity was not that of a mere careless, indifferent skeptic. His first serious literary effort was a book directed against all the Christian religion, (not the principles of Christian life;) and this book he suppressed at the earnest entreaty and remonstrance of friends, for prudential reasons only. In after life, when he became better acquainted with the world, his own sagacity led him to a corresponding reserve upon this subject; but he seems never to have changed, or in any way modified his intellectual convictions thereupon. There is nothing to be said upon this strange moral condition, which seems to have had no influence upon his public course, and little upon his private life. In his youth, when he did go to church, "he went to mock and came home to mimic." His after life was more decorous, at least upon this point, but that was partly in deference to the feelings of others, partly from motives of self-interest. As to his feelings and his thought, there was no change whatever. Such an announcement as to such a man will cause general astonishment and give much pain. But frankly, we must say that we do not see how Mr. Lamon could have withheld it. There is the naked, indisputable fact, which we must accept, and get along with as we can, each one of us according to our own convictions and feelings upon the same momentous subject.

Mr. Lincoln, however, like many other men who have lacked religious faith, was not without a very strong tinge of superstition in his character. He seems to have been a fatalist, and to have had something like a belief in ghostly visitations. He was often disturbed in soul by occurrences really insignificant, but which seemed ominous to his gloomy and sensitive nature. Once, for example, the sight of two images of himself in a looking-glass, which he did not know how to account for, but which came, one faintly from the surface, and one from the back of the glass, stirred him very deeply. Indeed, Dr. Johnson himself, religious to the core, orthodox among the orthodox, and bigoted among the austere, was hardly more superstitious than the infidel, Abraham Lincoln.

Another of the surprising and shocking revelations of this biography is that of Mr. Lincoln's fickle susceptibility to the charms of women. This, and his extraordinary relations to some of the sex, are told by his biographer with a lack of reserve to which we have before alluded, and which we cannot regard as necessary or defensible. Such a trait of character could not, of course, be passed over in silence by an honest biographer; but it could have been set forth with brevity, and with a decent consideration for the feelings of persons who are still alive. However, as the facts have been thus all made public, reserve on the part of Mr. Lamon's critics would be superfluous affectation. Mr. Lincoln fell in and out of love with the beauties of the borders in the most headlong and promiscuous way. One of them, a Miss Rutledge, was taken from him by death, and her he seems to have loved deeply and mourned sincerely. One of them, a widow named Owens, amused herself with the passion of the loutish young lawyer, which, to confess the truth, did not seem to be worthy of very high consideration, and finally rejected him. He revenged himself by a letter, plainly intended for general circulation, in which her person was held up to ridicule, and which in fact was little less than an epistolary lampoon. The objects of his love were always of a higher social grade than himself; and his manners and person seem always to have been an obstacle to the fruition of his vacillating purposes. He finally proposed to Miss Todd, whose superiority of position and breeding are set forth with a particularity and earnestness that will provoke smiles in many readers who remember the social life of the White House between 1860 and 1864; but during his engagement—which, like his step-mother's first venture, seems to have been made chiefly from ambitious motives—he fell really in love with another young woman, and wished to be released. He was not, however, allowed to withdraw from the "alliance." Although he openly avowed his unwillingness to fulfill his engagement, Miss Todd held him to it, for she believed that he would in the end be President; and after much negotiation with the lady, during which he once said, "Jim, I shall *have* to marry that girl," he married her. What was the hold she had upon him more than his promise, and what Mr. Weller, Senior, calls a "suit for the breach," Mr. Lamon does not tell us, and, we may be sure, only because he did not know. Probably nobody but the two parties most concerned did know. But the spectacle of a man like Abraham Lincoln being compelled to marry one woman, while he openly confessed not only his unwillingness, but his passionate love for another, is one of the strangest and saddest of the kind on record. Mr. Lamon says plainly: "His engagement with Miss Todd was one of the great misfortunes of his life and hers." And again: "They were married, but they understood each other, and suffered the inevitable consequences as other people do under similar circumstances. * * * Mr. Lincoln scarcely attempted to conceal it, and talked of it with little or no reserve to his wife's relatives as well as his own friends. Yet the gentleness and patience with which he bore this affliction from day to day, and from year to year, was enough to move the shade of Socrates."

Hardly any trait of Mr. Lincoln's character was more widely known during his Presidency than his fondness for story-telling, both as a teller and a listener, and his inclination toward those that were not erotic or merely unreserved, but as Dr. Johnson said of Swift's jesting and satire, "physically impure." By many it used to be maintained that the truth in this matter was grossly exaggerated against Mr. Lincoln; but Mr. Lamon, speaking of his own knowledge, and on the revelation of the mass of accumulated testimony at his hand, which covers the whole of Mr. Lincoln's life, more than confirms all that was ever alleged on this subject. There can be no question that Mr. Lincoln, with much of the wit, had all of the feculence of Rabelais.

The part of this volume occupied by Lincoln's course as a politician is of comparatively inferior interest. The value of stump-speaking in local, or even in national elections is, generally, very ephemeral; and to this even Lincoln's debates with Douglas are not an exception. And, besides, if we can trust our author—and he does seem entirely trustworthy—we are compelled to the conclusion that politics were to Lincoln merely the ladder of his ambition. As to slavery and the negro, he never was an abolitionist, and like much the greater number of those who voted for him in 1860, he had no liking for the negro, and no desire to see him raised into political importance. Like Henry Clay, he would have gladly seen every negro deported from the country. He would have protected the negro in his personal rights whenever the law was on his side, and he would have fought a rough-and-tumble fight to protect any individual negro from abuse or oppression. But he was no advocate of negro equality. He believed in the white man's government. But watching the signs of the times he at last saw with a clear eye that slavery was doomed, and he at once and boldly ranged himself on the side of freedom. And in so doing his ambition and his sympathies worked together. Hence his "house divided against itself" speech, which made him President. The speech is printed in full by Mr. Lamon, and the passage which gave it its name is so remarkable in the light of subsequent events that our readers will thank us for reproducing it. Mr. Lincoln delivered this speech on the 17th of June, 1858, in the hall of the House of Representatives of Illinois. Speaking of the policy which had been pursued on the slavery agitation, he said:

> "Under the operation of that policy, that agitation has not only not ceased, but it has constantly augmented. In my opinion, it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, or its adherents will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as well as South."

A more sagacious utterance never came from a statesman's lips, and it showed that Mr. Lincoln really was that rare creature in American public life—a statesman. He had studied the history and the condition of the country thoughtfully, and he had that faculty which is better for a statesman than either logic, or learning, or eloquence—political sagacity. He saw clearly, and was firmly convinced of that which he sometimes could not prove. In this respect he was the greatest of our recent public men, as he also was in the possession of that faculty—prudence—which the ancients elevated into a goddess, saying, through the lips of one of their great poets, that if she were present no other divinity was absent.

In noticing this volume we have given more attention to the account of Lincoln as a man than as a politician, more to the record of his earlier years than of his later. Of the latter the public is better informed; and the former is penetrated with a much livelier human interest. As we have already said Mr. Lamon's book sins often against good taste, and even against social decency. Yet we cannot say that we entirely regret that he published it in full as it was written. For it is a book of singular character and great historical value. The picture that it gives of life on the frontier of Illinois fifty years ago, and its minute account of the early life of the President who did so much to carry his country through the greatest rebellion known in the annals of the world, could not be spared, painful and repulsive as it is in many passages. As to its subject after all, and allowing for all blemishes, the sum of its revelations is a man of great though not of spotless soul.

JAPAN.

The Japanese Government Railroad—Progress in the Eastern Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, June.

"The railroad is opened to, &c." Such an introduction of a domestic correspondent in countries checkered with rails as our own, suggests nothing of general interest. But that "the railroad" referred to is not in a country thus advanced is just the reason why we have concluded it would be of sufficient interest to warrant such a conspicuous place. This railroad is a single track narrow-gauge running from Yokohama, skirting the bay, to Yeddo, the capital. Its chief merit is that it is the only railroad in all Asia projected and carried on to completion by native enterprise. It is known as the Japanese Government Railroad. Like most other enterprises undertaken by Governments, especially in this country, it has been a very expensive one. The time consumed in its construction has been out of all proportion to its extent. The money for it was raised in England, on a loan, we think, of twelve per cent., and is in the hands of the Oriental Bank. It has become a by-word as "the job, the swindle, &c.," of the English, who have had its management in hand. This may be, or it may not, and notwithstanding the many drawbacks which it has suffered, it is certainly a great credit to the Japanese Government. It settles in a most decided manner the question as to which is the progressive country of Asia. Another is being constructed of about the same length between the second seaport of the Empire, Kobe, and the great commercial town of Asaca, which, like Yeddo, is not accessible for ships of even moderate draft.

This one, so far, is conducted in part by Europeans and part natives. We presume that it will not be long, however, before all the minor offices will be filled by natives.

An extraordinary number of them, dressed in a neat, conspicuous uniform, swarm about the stations, so that one taking the cars feels as if he had fallen in with a military company on an excursion. They are exceedingly polite, however, and solicitous that you should make no mistake as to the class your ticket calls for, &c. To each train are attached first, second and third-class cars, with a first-class smoking-car. As a rule, the Japanese have very little idea of punctuality; but they were put to the test the very day of opening by a little circumstance well worth mentioning. It is advertised that the ticket-office will close five minutes before the starting of the trains. The Prime Minister of His Majesty the Mikado happened to be in Yokohama, and wanted to go to Yeddo by the opening train. But just after the office window closed he drove up. In deference to his position, the window was thrown open and the train signaled to stop. He peremptorily ordered the window to be closed again, and the conductor to start the train, refusing to go on board, and quietly went to the waiting-room to console himself as best he could till the next departure. Another enterprise of far greater significance is that of the publication of daily and weekly papers in the native language. In this place there is one daily and one weekly, and the same in Yeddo. The delay caused by the requirement of the Government that each article should be inspected before publication, has been removed. There is little doubt now but that the Press is destined here, as well as in other parts of the world, soon to exercise a powerful influence in the cause of progressive enlightenment and popular liberty. Their presses are made mostly in Europe, but their type is being manufactured here.

Though not properly Government organs they are made use of by it quite extensively for the publication of its circulars and edicts. Creditable progress is being made in other publications, such as the reprints of school books in the English language, dictionaries in English and Japanese, and in the translations of English books on medicine, chemistry, &c.

The movable type is coming rapidly into exclusive use in place of the old system of block engraving. In photography they are quite expert, numerous establishments existing in most of the large cities.

The first of the semi-monthly line of steamers from San Francisco arrived a few days ago. As facilities for trade are usually succeeded by its increase, we hope to see full cargoes by each steamer. The tea season having just opened, there will be no doubt on this subject for the next few months at least.

YORITOMO.

TENNESSEE.

The Baltimore Ratification Meeting at Nashville—A Complete Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, which has been for some time announced with great flourish of trumpets, and for which the Democrats under their different "aliases" made great preparations, came off today. It was a complete failure, and well illustrates the general apathy and disgust of the Democratic masses.

So few persons assembled that the meeting in the square was given up, and it was held in the Criminal Court-room. There were not more than 225 persons present, by actual count, at any one time during the afternoon, and a considerable number of those were Grant men attracted by curiosity to see with their own eyes the utter fizzle.

Speeches were made by the Chairman, Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, E. J. Golliday, Bailey Peyton, and several others, from this and adjoining counties, none of whom excited any enthusiasm, except of the most languid and sickly character, and the speeches were, for the most part, received in blank silence. The orators seemed to purposely avoid making any points, and confined themselves to vague denunciations of Radical tyranny and oppression, and general invective with much sound and fury, which, however, did not, as of yore, fire the Southern heart. The resolutions, which were introduced by Ex-United States Senator H. S. Foote, attracted very little attention from the audience, and were passed by a vote of about one dozen in the affirmative to one in the negative, whereupon the Chairman announced that they were "unanimously passed, with one exception."

This disgraceful failure is the more noticeable from the fact that extraordinary efforts were made to have it an overwhelming success, and the day selected (Saturday) was one which from time immemorial has been the occasion for a gathering of the people from the country, and like the similar meetings at Knoxville, Chattanooga and Memphis, it proves how little the Chappaquack has gained in the estimation of Southern Democrats by his treachery. As to Liberal Republicans, so-called, there are only four of any prominence in Nashville, and they have never rendered the party much service.

OBSERVER.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Watering-Place Gossip—The Great Drawback to the Popularity of the Southern Spas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, Va.,
Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

Since my last communication an unexpected gloom has fallen upon our gay community. Among the recent arrivals here was a youthful mother, with four infant children. The youngest of these, a babe of a few months, died after an hour or two's illness. With tender and ready sympathy, two lady visitors to the Springs undertook to lay "the still little body" in its funeral casket. The exquisite taste with which they embowered it in pure white daisies and silvery-gleaming yarrow excited much admiration, and we hope even tended somewhat to soothe the sorrowing mother's heart. On this evening was to have taken place the first full-dress dance of the season, but its postponement was unanimously agreed upon. Preparations for this "full-dress hop" (so hight in the placard announcing it) have for some days anxiously engrossed the attention of the fair, and driven to the verge of distraction the one over-harassed Mme. Mantilini, of "the White." The only wonder is that our lily maidens have "heart to be gay" when one sees what laggards for the dance the great majority of their should-be partners are. Has Young America adopted the Ciceronian maxim, "*Nemo sobrius saltat*," or have billiards and brandy-smashes more attractions than girlish grace and glee? We now number about seven hundred visitors. There is a small but pleasant sprinkling of the Northern element, with its appreciation of literature and art. England has her aristocratic, Plutocratic and bucolic representatives. We have the younger son of an English nobleman—would that I could add a nobly-mannered youth! But to lounge through the drawing-room, (as has been his wont in the evening of late,) in slovenly shooting attire, or sit puffing his cigar in the faces of his young lady acquaintances, is scarcely "the fruit of loyal nature or of noble mind," and would certainly not be tolerated in polite circles in his own country. There is a Scotch gentleman, of large fortune and well-known liberality, who, we understand, is investing extensively in land in our State. And lastly, there is an Englishman, well known as a breeder of high-bred cattle, who, with his wife, has been spending a month here, on his way to visit our most noted Kentuckian agriculturists and their blue-grass farms. Speaking of farms, I am told it takes the produce of all the country round, even as far as Louisburg, to provide beef and mutton, butter and eggs, for this favorite resort of the dyspeptic.

While upon this subject, I feel called upon to mention an indication of Tammanyism in the kitchen. There has appeared from time to time in the bill of fare one or other of the two following items, especially inviting to the more delicate appetite—"Spring chickens," "Canards domestiques." We had begun to consider these announcements as very sorry canards indeed, so invariably had our request for a portion resulted either in the harrowing information that they were "all out," or in the appearance of an aggravating specimen of bare backbone or miserable drumstick. At length light burst upon us, our table received the addition of a party of New-York Crœsuses, and behold ten minutes after hearing, with mournful resignation, the waiters' oft-repeated "out," a fricassee of ducklings, tender, and smoking, and juicy, were placed before the financial worldlings. We sought elucidation from the other *habitués* of the place, who informed us, with surprise at our innocence, that an occasional *douceur* of five or ten dollars to the *boss de cuisine* would insure a similar result at our end of the table. Now, as I am credibly informed that the three colored culinary officials receive, severally and individually, $150 a month, while many of us poor invalids do not perhaps enjoy much above half that income, it strikes us that there is no colorable pretext for the levying of this black-mail. There is one great, and, to many, painful want in these Southern Spas—the entire absence of all literary pabulum—no reading-room, no library, no books to be obtained, except a few cheap and hackneyed novels at the little store. A supply of entertainment for the mind, by diverting the thoughts of invalids from too much brooding over their ailments would improve the health, and by enhancing the enjoyment of the visitor often induce him to prolong his stay. Some Northern friends of ours left the Springs from no other cause than the inability to procure anything to read. One worthy minister, with laudable intent, strewed the drawing-room table with religious tracts, but there did not appear to be much run upon them. Why should there not be tables in the room for whist, euchre, besique and chess? It would help to break the monotony of existence among those whose infirm health debars them from mixing in the diurnal gaieties, and perhaps supply the place of midnight faro tables, of the existence of which, on the confines of the grounds, there were some dark rumors. I cannot close this letter without bearing my humble testimony to the gentlemanly courtesy and attention of Col. Peyton to each and all of his guests. It would be a subject of universal regret if he were to decide upon not renewing his lease of the White Sulphur Springs. I am, Sir, yours,

AZALEA.

P. S.—I have just been informed that the rapacious cooks are not colored—they are mean whites.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Departure of State Guards for its Protection Against Marauding Indians and Mexicans—Address of Gov. Davis.

When Capt. McNelly's body of State Police left Austin, Texas, for the frontier, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of arresting and bringing to justice the numerous horse-thieves and outlaws that are now depredating upon citizens located along the Rio Grande frontier, they were briefly addressed by Gov. Davis. The company numbers thirty picked men, most if not all of whom are old and tried soldiers. Gov. Davis said:

"Boys, I authorized Capt. McNelly to select thirty good, honorable, brave men, as policemen, for the purpose of sending them out upon the Rio Grande frontier to chastise and bring to justice the numerous horse-thieves and outlaws that are depredating upon the good citizens of that portion of our State; and knowing the Captain to be a brave man, I feel satisfied that he has chosen for this expedition only such men as I have desired, and men upon whom he can rely in all respects. The citizens of the county into which you are just about starting for the most part do not speak our language; they are Mexicans, but you must not think from that fact that they are your enemies, for they are not; they are your fellow-citizens, and as such must be trusted as friends. Interfere with none except those who are or have been violating the law. I do not send you out to make war upon Mexico, but to preserve citizens in their rights, and to bring to justice, as may be in your power, under the direction of your captain, the scoundrels, of whatever nationality they may be, who are infesting that section. Should you, in your rounds, come across or encounter any of the Indians, don't stop to ask whether they will surrender, but bring them down by the shortest means. I am not mistaken, I think, in saying that the most of you were opposed to me in the late war—that you fought upon the side of the Confederacy; this, however, makes no difference now. I have long since found it to be a fact that the brave and honorable soldier, Federal or Confederate, of the late war, has proven himself to be the honorable, law-abiding citizen since the war. Believing from your appearance and the knowledge I have of the bravery and good judgment of Capt. McNelly, that you will conduct yourselves as brave, obedient policemen and honest citizens in the mission you have now before you, I am confident that your services will redound to the benefit of our suffering fellow-citizens along the Rio Grande, and will be appreciated by the State at large."

THE RIVERSIDE PARK.

Motion to Confirm the Commissioners' Report—Objections on Behalf of Property-Owners—Argument by Corporation Counsel.

In pursuance of a previous adjournment, the motion to confirm the report of the Commissioners of the Riverside Park came up for argument, yesterday, before the Supreme Court, at General Term, composed of Judges Leonard, Pratt and Barrett—Judge Brady having expressed a preference not to sit. It will be remembered that a former report having been submitted in the same matter by Commissioners James M. Sweeny, Hugh Smith and William M. Tweed, Jr., about two years ago, before Judge Barnard, the latter sent the report back, with directions that certain specific alterations named by him, should be made by the Commissioners. From this decision, an appeal was taken to the General Term, where Judge Barnard's judgment was reversed, on the ground that while he had authority to send the report back to the Commissioners for correction, he was without authority to direct what specific correction should be made. It was also held in the same decision that assessments levied against the Hudson River Railroad, whose track ran through the Park, was without authority.

The General Term thereupon appointed new Commissioners, naming as such, Ex-Judge Sutherland, William C. Traphagen, and Gen. Charles K. Graham, whose report is now presented for confirmation directly to the General Term from whence they derived their appointment.

The property-holders interested, both those assessed for benefit and those receiving awards for damages, were represented by numerous counsel, only a few of whom took part in the discussion. Of those who did take part, both on behalf of the property-owners and the City, their arguments were substantially identical with those made before Judge Barnard on the motion to confirm the original report, and at the time very fully reported in the columns of the TIMES.

The leading argument in opposition to the adoption of the report was made by Mr. John E. Devlin, of Devlin, Miller & Trull, who represented about fifty of the property-owners in the upper portion of the City, his chief points being as follows: The proceedings were irregular *ab initio*, because the original petition was not entitled so as to call attention to the particular proceedings contemplated, and the description of the property contained in the public notice was too indefinite; the Legislature could not delegate to the Commissioners of the Central Park the power of eminent domain, unless it be specifically stated that the property is necessary for public use, and public parks are not necessarily for public use; the Hudson River being on one side and the Central Park within pistol-shot on the other side of this proposed park, made it unnecessary for public use; the area of assessment was far too extended, reaching from Forty-second-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, the property above One Hundred and Thirtieth-street not being benefit ed to the extent of $5, although f[illegible] an enormous amount; this proceeding being in reality in relation to four parks, the property relatively benefited by each should be so assessed separately, and not in relation to the whole, as in this case; in taking as the limits of the area of assessment that adopted by their predecessors, it was apparent the present Commissioners had not exercised the discretion conferred on them in this respect; equally had the Commissioners failed in their duty in not acquiring all the ground within the limits of the Park, they having excepted the property of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and in omitting lands of the same Company from the area of assessment; the proceeding was unlawful, in that it violated the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, providing that property of citizens shall not be taken but by due process of law, which due process of law meant the interposition of a jury; and, lastly, that the Commissioners erred in including the costs of the former report in the present one.

Mr. H. H. Anderson urged an objection, which was subsequently withdrawn, that some rear lots of his client, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, had been assessed as much as front lots.

Mr. Delafield, while urging a speedy decision, as property contemplated in this improvement had been kept useless for three years past, complained that lots of his client, Mr. Sutland, had been assessed at $1,943, and there the assessment abruptly ended, which he regarded as unfair.

Mr. S. E. Church urged a speedy decision. He had been assessed $1,000 more the second time than the first, and if there was much more delay he feared they might increase his assessment $1,000 more.

Mr. O'Gorman followed on behalf of the City and in favor of the motion to confirm the report. After stating that he thought it a fair subject of congratulation that in a work of such magnitude, in which 30,000 lots had been taken, the objections did not cover intervals of more than two per cent. and those objections chiefly small and unimportant. He proceeded to answer the objections of opposing counsel, his chief points being as follows: The Commissioners must be regarded as judges, jurors, and to some extent, witnesses, and having opportunities for information as to the position, grade, &c., of lots, the Court could not have, their decision must be treated with the utmost respect, unless some grave principle of law has been violated in arriving at their decision; the statute makes the Commissioners the judges of the area to be benefited, and on this point their decision is not the subject of review; the statute, by its terms, declares this park to be for public use, and therefore, sets at rest the objection of opposing counsel on that point; the necessity of the Park for public use had been indorsed by the East-side Association; the meandering boundary of the ground to be taken made it impossible to give its metes and bounds more definitely than they were given in the public notice; this could no more be regarded as four parks than could the Central Park, through which several public streets run, and considering it as one, gives integrity and continuity to the whole proceeding. As to the Hudson River property not being taken, the answer was that the Commissioners followed Judge Ingraham's decision—as to its not being assessed, it was plain to the Commissioners it was not benefited; the proceedings of the first and present Commissioners were continuous, the latter adopting the labors of the former, and therefore the expenses of the former were as properly embodied in this report as if the matter had been referred back to the original Commissioners, instead of new appointments having been made; and lastly, the application of the Fifteenth Amendment to this case seemed so purely technical, and as it had never come before the Court in a similar aspect without exciting a smile, he did not deem it necessary to refer to it other than to say it was plain that a jury was never contemplated by it in a proceeding of this character, nor was the proceeding itself.

Mr. O'Gorman closed by urging that an early decision might be rendered. The settling of taxes for the year was soon to take place, and delay might be both embarrassing and expensive.

Ex-Judge Strong followed in a brief argument as to the right of the Hudson River Railroad to retain its lands, repeating substantially his argument before Judge Barnard, already published, after which the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

The figures of the proposed improvement are given in round numbers as follows: Awards, $5,880,628; assessments, $6,170,000, half against the City and half against the property-owners; expenses, $244,000.

Paddy the Smasher Convicted.

Patrick Quinn, alias Paddy the Smasher, one of the most desperate roughs fostered in the Fourth Ward, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, charged with assaulting Officer Patrick J. Keenan, of the Fourteenth Precinct. The testimony showed that, in obedience to orders of Capt. W. H. Clinchy, Keenan cleared Broadway, from Houston to Bleecker-street, of the roughs and thieves who were in the habit of lounging there at nighttime. On Sunday morning about 4 o'clock, while Keenan was patrolling, Quinn, with three other thieves who were standing in front of Reddy the Blacksmith's saloon, attacked him, and Quinn struck him twice over the head with a balestick, cutting him severely. Justice Scott promptly sentenced "the Smasher" to one year's imprisonment on Blackwell's Island, with hard labor.

What Policemen will Swear.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday morning, Officer McLoughlin, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, charged John Rose, the proprietor of a west-side liquor-store, with assault and battery. On emerging from the prisoners' box, Rose's face presented a horrible appearance, being cut in at least a dozen places, while both his eyes were completely shut up. The officer testified that the prisoner came out of his place of business to the sidewalk, where he said something to him which he at once followed up with a blow in the face which felled him to the pavement. While in this position Rose beat and kicked him nearly to death. Strangely, the officer had not a scratch to show for the terrible belaboring he received, and was without a witness to corroborate his statement. Rose was placed on the stand and at once gave quite a different account of the assault. The officer, he said, came into his place, and, after abusing him for some minutes, knocked him down with his club and then kicked and beat him in such a manner as to leave his head and face in the condition described. This evidence was fully corroborated by five witnesses, which had the effect of obtaining the defendant's acquittal. As he was leaving the Court-room one of the Justices who tried the case remarked that "he wondered what a policeman would not swear to."

THE EDGAR STUART.

Further Particulars Respecting the Vessel, Her Cruise and Her Capture.

Correspondence of the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.

STEAMER EDGAR STUART, ASPINWALL, June 19, 1872.

The Edgar Stuart, a steam yacht of 242 tons, was built by Orson Blunt, of New-York. She was purchased by W. Z. Butcher, of New-York, last February. The Cuban Junta furnished the money, but Butcher has a full title. She sailed in March, from New-London, with an American crew and no cargo, for Key West. On board were Melchor Agnero, Cuban Colonel and agent of the Junta, nominally purser, his son and brother. At Gardiner's Bay, Long Island, they met a tug, which turned over to them a cargo of small arms and ammunition, medical stores, &c., and about twenty-five Cubans as "passengers." The Cubans then took possession, and by displaying arms, frightened the crew into submission, and told the Captain to steer for the coast of Cuba; most of the officers were old hands at the business, having been on the Hornet and other such vessels. They made a landing near Matanzas, but sent only one party ashore, consisting of two sailors, who were probably driven, and eight Cubans, armed of course. The steamer was driven away by gun-boats, leaving the men on shore to a fate which they have probably met ere this. Being pursued by a Spanish man-of-war, she went into Kingston "in distress." Here she was detained for a month by the English authorities, and by the American Consul. She was watched by English, Spanish and United States men-of-war; but the scruples of the local authorities and of the American Consul having been overcome, she continued her trip, dodging the men-of-war in leaving the harbor.

The Consul's action in the business was extensive; he discharged the crew, at their request, and made a new captain, the original one having resigned as soon as he got out of irons, which Agnero had placed on him. The clearance papers were issued in an improved form, giving the cargo, while the original papers ignored it.

After leaving Kingston she attempted a landing near Santiago de Cuba. She ran in close to the shore three times, but failed to make connection with a land force which had promised to meet them. The third time they were surprised and fired upon by two gun-boats, and abandoned their boats again, leaving four of the crew. They escaped and came here, where the crew shipped at Jamaica had to be discharged.

Some trouble having arisen between the Captain and Agnero, the latter became violent, and the Captain called on us for protection. We have been living here all this month, with occasional visits from the Captain of the Port, the Prefect, Secretary of State for Panama, and other public functionaries.

The Cubans left on the approach of our boat, but have been back after their baggage. Meanwhile all kinds of suits have been instituted against the Captain, for driving out passengers, stealing baggage, &c., but he has refused to go on shore, or to accept the protection of the local authorities. The Consul and Commander Davis have received a running fire of protests, demands, &c., which have been disposed of, from day to day, without trouble. They now say they will bring off some of the "national troops," and take the Captain by force. The national force are about equal to John Brown's force at Harper's Ferry, viz., "ten little Indian boys." The native Indian here is a square-built little fellow about four feet high, who may be seen quite frequently, paddling or sailing his own canoe, or admiring the colossal bronze statue of Columbus at the edge of the swamp. He is cleaner and better dressed than the average imported citizen of African descent, but seems peculiarly liable to temptation, which takes the form of a red cap or pants, or some other military-looking garment. None of the soldiers seem required to wear more than one article of military clothing, and no two seem to agree in taste enough to wear the same article.

I hope that the papers sent will complete your misunderstanding of this whole affair. I suppose you can see that most of the people who have had anything to do in it are rascals, and the minority lack only the ability to become so. Captain Pennel, of the Stuart, combines the qualities of knave and fool in an eminent degree. I spent two days on board, with another officer and eight men, while the boat was at Kingston, and made the acquaintance of Agnero and his son. Agnero is a leader of the insurrection; was a millionaire before it began. He is a fine-looking man, desperate, of course, and as ready to sacrifice others to his cause as himself, perhaps more so. He was not willing to be sent to Key West, as he would be detained indefinitely, and might lose the cargo. Those among the Cubans who can speak English tell horrible stories of Spanish cruelty, which are not to be swallowed whole. They all carried loaded revolvers, and were mostly boys or very young men, some orphaned by political executions.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Board of Apportionment—Issue of New Bonds.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday afternoon. Present, the Mayor, in the chair, the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the President of the Department of Public Parks.

The first business transacted was to authorize the Controller to issue stocks of the City of New-York, to the amount of $500,000, to meet the requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works, viz.: Additional Croton Water Stock, $250,000; Water Stock of 1870, $250,000.

Mr. Lewis, Commissioner of Public Instruction, appeared before the Board to urge the necessity of the Board immediately apportioning $148,000 for the use of the Department, the same being needed for the repairs to the public schools. Mr. Lewis stated that the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Buildings had furnished the Department with estimates of the amount actually required. Their joint estimate was $260,000, yet the Commissioners reduced that sum to the amount now asked for.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Van Nort, the sum of $100,000 was apportioned, $80,000 of which is allotted to the expense of heating apparatus, and $20,000 toward the expense of repairs.

Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments—Confirmation of Several Lists.

The session of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, held on Monday in the Controller's office, was a prolonged one. A good deal of business was transacted, the assessment lists for the following public works being, upon due examination, severally confirmed.

The following lists were received from the Board of Assessors, with no objections:

Hudson-street, sewer from Canal-street to Vestry-street.
Avenue A, sewer from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth-street.
First-avenue, sewer from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-ninth-street.
Church-street, sewer between Fulton and Morris streets.
Tenth-avenue, sewer between Manhattan and Lawrence streets.
Clarke-street, curbing and flagging from Broome to Spring-street.
Bank-street, opposite Nos. 52 and 54, curbing and flagging.
Fifty-first-street, flagging between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.
Flagging north-west corner of Clinton and South streets.
Laurens-street, sewer between Broome and Spring streets, and basins in Laurens, between Canal and Fourth streets.
Fourth-avenue, sewer between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets.
Madison-avenue, sewer between Seventy-fourth and Eighty-sixth streets.
Fourth-avenue, sewer from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, with branches.
Water-street, sewer between Gouverneur and Jackson streets.
Forty-third-street, sewer between Third and Lexington avenues.
Forty-fourth-street, sewer between Second-avenue and East River.
Fifth-avenue, sewer between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.
One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, sewer between Avenue A and Second-avenue.
Seventieth-street, sewer between First and Third avenues.
Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, sewers between Boulevard and Ninth avenue.

The Board adjourned to 31st inst.

Payments by the Controller.

Controller Green yesterday made the following payments:

To the Department of Police, for street-cleaning	$100,000
To the Department of Public Charities and Correction, for current expenses	100,000
Total	$200,000

An Erroneous Statement Corrected.

Mr. Nelson Cross, lawyer, of No. 176 Broadway, writes to the TIMES complaining of an article which appeared in yesterday's issue, copied from the *Commercial Advertiser* of the day before. He is charged in the article with disposing of $15,000 or 20,000 tickets, and then leaving the City for parts unknown.

Mr. Cross denies the statement, and has satisfied us of the groundlessness of the charges we copied from the *Commercial*. Mr. Cross says that, with a number of other gentlemen of the City he helped to organize the "Northwestern Fire Relief Charity," which was favorably noticed by the entire Press at the time. He was selected as chairman of the Executive Committee, and a gift concert being decided upon, Mr. George W. Thomas, a well-known citizen, undertook the management of the project. After the charity had been for a short time established a correspondence was held with the Governors of the States which had suffered, and the Committee were informed that no more supplies were needed. A combination with the "National Benefit" for needy families of soldiers and sailors was then formed.

After a short trial of the combination, the Relief Fund Committee made the following official statement in a circular to ticket-holders for the concert:

"Hoping to be able, by changing the nature of the charity to the "National Benefit," for needy families of soldiers and sailors, to accomplish a success, the change was made. Evidences sufficient have arisen to satisfy both the Committee and the Management that neither can be made a success, and we are therefore, with deep regrets, obliged to bring both to a close, and in doing so would state that no member of the Committee had one dollar interest in either enterprise, either present, or prospective, nor has the Management received a dollar remuneration for services.

Total amount of tickets sold (1,639)	$3,278 00
Discount to agents and clubs	233 25
Balance	$3,044 75
Actual office expenses	3,770 78
Loss	$726 03

NELSON CROSS, No. 176 Broadway, and three others of the Committee.

Mr. Cross said further that he had proposed to put $3,500 worth of real estate in trust for the benefit of those who had bought tickets and who were disappointed because there was no drawing of prizes. There was nothing in the affair to justify any unfavorable reflection upon Mr. Cross.

POLICE TRIALS.

A Reporter and a Police Captain at Loggerheads—The Shooter Hill Gang at Work.

Out of the fifty-five complaints against policemen investigated by Commissioner Smith yesterday, but two were of public interest.

Capt. Hedden, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was complained of by Mr. Slater, a reporter, who alleged that during the disbanding of the Orange parade in the Bowery on the 12th inst. he was violently assaulted by Capt. Hedden. Capt. Hedden made a statement, in which he said that he did not know Mr. Slater to be a reporter, and he therefore ordered him outside. Slater paid no attention to this, and he pushed him back, and it was not until this time that he claimed to be a reporter and exhibited a badge. After hearing testimony the case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman Farrell, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was brought up on a complaint made by a young man named Robert Palmer, who claimed that the officer assaulted him with his club without any cause or provocation, and also shot him in the hand. During the trial of the case it was shown in evidence that Palmer was the leader of a gang of ruffians and desperadoes who make their head-quarters at Thirty-fifth-street and First-avenue, and who have given the Police a great deal of trouble. He had been previously arrested for shooting and robbing a man, and was himself shot on that occasion, and had been arrested several times for assaults and mayhem. He is under indictment now for felonious assault and grand larceny, the indictment having been found in September last but, thanks to Tammany influence, had been "fixed," to use Palmer's own expression when questioned in regard thereto, and has never been brought to trial. It was further shown that the officer, with the assistance of Patrolman Harrington, arrested a woman who was drunk and acting in a disorderly manner, and while taking the woman to the Station-house, they were set upon by a crowd of ruffians, who assailed them with a shower of stones and brick bats. Palmer, it is alleged, was the ring-leader of the crowd who assaulted the officers. Farrel attempted to arrest him, whereupon Palmer seized him by the throat and thrust him against a fence, and was choking him when Officer Harrington came to his assistance. Believing that his life was in danger, Farrel fired his revolver, wounding one of Palmer's fingers. Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-first Precinct, stated that within a week past no less than six of his officers had been assaulted while in the discharge of their duty by the gang to which Palmer belongs, and it is unsafe for a policeman to patrol in the neighborhood alone. After hearing the testimony Mr. Smith dismissed the complaint, remarking to the complainant, "When men like you attack policemen while in the discharge of their duty, and when they fire they should never miss their mark." This expression called for loud applause from the policemen gathered in the Court-room.

New Sewage Process.

From the London Standard.

The fate of the Birmingham Sewage bill lends additional importance to the efforts which are being put forth for the purpose of utilizing the sewage of towns by precipitation processes. One of the most recent undertakings of this nature is that of the General Sewage and Manure Company, (Limited,) who have arranged for the purchase and working of the patented invention of Dr. Anderson, of Coventry. The plan is just being carried out at Nuneaton, in Warwickshire, where a somewhat numerous gathering of the directors and shareholders took place last week, in order to see the process in operation. Among the parties present, numbering in all between thirty and forty, were Lord Elibank, Sir John Murray, Major-Gen. C. Scott, Mr. John Irving, Mayor of Carlisle, Mr. G. G. Francis of Swansea, Mr. Spencer Herapath, Mr. C. R. Gibb, &c., together with the Chairman, and several members of the Nuneaton local Board of Health, as also Dr. Anderson, the inventor and patentee of the process.

In order to allow ample time for their investigations the directors met on the previous evening at Bull Hotel, Nuneaton, where they entertained their numerous visitors at a very elegant dinner, presided over by Lord Elibank. In the morning the directors and their guests proceeded to the town sewage works, situated on the outskirts, and only very recently completed. In fact the works seem scarcely finished as yet, though sufficiently advanced to be in working order. The population of Nuneaton is about 7,000, and there are scarcely twenty water-closets in the place. Yet the flow of sewage is said to be nearly 200,000 gallons per day. In 1870 an injunction was obtained against the local board prohibiting discharge of sewage into the adjacent river, the Anker. In consequence, a new plan for the drainage of the town was designed by Mr. Morton, the surveyor to the local board, and has been carried out under his superintendence. A chemical process was contemplated from the beginning, and the authorities have adopted that of Dr. Anderson. The cost of the sewerage works has been £5,000, and the cost of the works for treating the sewage will amount to very nearly another £5,000, including all charges. But the General Sewage and Manure Company are simply required to pay the local board a nominal rent of £10 a year. The sewage is then at the disposal of the Company, who are to avoid all nuisance, and who are at liberty to make what they can of the material, the working expenses being borne by them.

The sewage of the town first of all flows into an underground receiving tank, capable of holding 350,000 gallons. Thence it is pumped alternately into one or the other of two open tanks having a higher level, each holding 136,000 gallons. In these tanks the chemical treatment commences, the results being that a deposit is thrown down, while the supernatant water runs off toward the river. Only two hours are allowed for the settlement of the suspended matter. After the removal of the water the deposited mud passes into a circular pit of brickwork, having its floor below the level of the adjacent tank. As the mud or slush flows into this pit it falls into baskets made of galvanized iron wire, lined with flannel. The fluid exudes through the flannel, and when the basket becomes filled with mud it is hauled up to the top by means of a crane. The contents of the basket are then discharged on to the drying floor, which is of sheet-iron, and forms the floor of a covered building. Hot air from a small furnace passes underneath this floor so as to heat the plates, and afterward passes over the surface of the mud, being confined in its course by a canvas covering loaded with sawdust, which is let down within two or three feet of the iron floor. The canvas is stretched on a framework of wood, and the super-imposed sawdust is said to prevent the escape of any noxious vapor or gas. The hot air having thus passed under the floor and over the mud, enters the flue of the engine furnace, where all the offensive gases are forthwith burnt. The drying floor was not in operation at the time of our visit; but some of the mud was to be seen, as also a small sample of manure made by this process of Coventry.

On arriving at the works Dr. Anderson proceeded to explain his process and to perform some experiments. An aluminous shale, being a waste material from the coalpits, and obtainable in very large quantities, is treated with sulphuric acid, so as to constitute a crude sulphate of alumina, costing about £2 per ton, and answering even better than the commercial article, which costs £6 or £7. This is mixed with the sewage, followed by a certain quantity of lime, the latter being added in order to decompose the sulphate of alumina. In this way the materials become sulphate of lime and basic alumina, the latter being set free to act upon the sewage. The cost of manufacture at Nuneaton is reckoned at about 15s. per ton of manure, including all charges except, as we understood, the expense of pumping. A fair average for towns in general is estimated at 10s. per ton of manure. The chemical value of the manure thus produced is given as £2 per ton, but the actual value in agriculture is expected to be greater. It is thought probable that in some towns the cost of manufacture will be only 7s. 6d. per ton, Nuneaton not being a favorable example.

A small tank, with glass sides, containing about ten gallons of sewage, was treated according to Dr. Anderson's process, and in seven minutes became tolerably clear, throwing down nearly two inches of mud to a depth of a foot. In the next place one of the brick settling tanks, containing more than 100,000 gallons of treated sewage, was run off. It could not be said that the effluent water was colorless, but at the same time no disagreeable smell was observable, except on putting a tumbler full of the liquid close to the nose. It was given as a reason for these defects that the tanks should have been emptied earlier, and, in the next place, that there had been an unusual irruption of gas water into the sewage. In reference to the character of the effluent it should be distinctly noticed that Dr. Anderson proposes to employ intermittent downward filtration before discharging the fluid into the stream, and for this purpose two acres of land are about to be taken in the neighborhood of the works. It is also fair to say that in proceeding to treat the sewage contained in the second brick tank a better result was observable, a bottle of water taken from this source having no odor. The quantity of manure expected to be obtained at Nuneaton is from seven to ten tons per week, at a total expense to the Company of £7 per week.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 23.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..116⅝	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅜
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 114⅝	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.115¼	11,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.111⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1400 Pac. Mail S. S. C. 78¾	100 St. Paul Pref....79
200 do....78¾	100 Union Pacific...s3. 38
1200 do....78⅝	100 do....38⅛
200 do....b3. 78¾	1000 North-western b3. 74⅝
200 do....s3. 78⅜	1200 do....c. 74⅝
200 do....78½	1100 do....74⅝
600 do....78⅜	100 do....s3. 74⅝
900 do....s3. 78½	800 do....b3. 74⅝
100 do....b3. 78⅜	200 do....74⅝
100 do....78⅝	300 do....s3. 74½
100 N. Y. C. & H....98	300 do....b3. 74⅝
800 Erie Railway....53½	100 C. C. & I. C....35⅛
300 do....s3. 53⅛	100 St. Paul....56⅝
300 do....53⅜	600 do....56⅞
400 do....54	100 Ohio & Mississippi 46⅛
100 do....s3. 52⅞	100 do....c. 46⅛
1400 do....52⅞	100 do....46

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, old....72½	900 Pac. Mail....b3. 78⅜
31,000 Tenn. 6s, n....72¾	600 do..bet. call. 78⅜
4,000 do....73	100 do....s3. 78⅜
1,000 Va. 6s, cons....51	100 do....78⅜
16,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July..31½	100 do....78¼
5,000 do....31¼	300 do....s3. 78¼
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T. Bds. 7¾ ₽c. off. 17	1000 do....78
2,000 L. S., con. C....100½	100 do....77⅞
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st....90½	1600 do....77¾
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G..81¾	200 do....77⅝
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..101⅝	200 do....77⅝
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st..100⅛	600 do....77⅝
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. St. L. Div....94⅛	200 do....s3. 77⅝
3,000 do....94⅜	100 do....77⅝
3,000 Gt. West. 1st '88..99	200 do....77¾
1,000 Tol., P. & War., Burl. Div....88⅛	100 do....c. 77⅝
7,000 Gt. West. 2d....90⅛	200 do....77⅝
2,000 N. J. Con. 1st n. 107⅛	200 do....b3. 77⅞
10,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d....100¼	200 do....77⅝
4,000 Ohio & M. con. 96½	600 do....77⅝
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92⅛	100 do....77⅝
10,000 B., H. & E. 1st..42⅛	200 do....s3. 77⅝
3,000 N. Missouri 1st. 93	300 do....77⅝
1,000 Am. D. & I. Co. 7s 98⅛	1800 do....77⅝
30 Cen. Nat. Bank....100	200 do....77¾
18 Bk. of Commerce..117½	200 do....s3. 77⅝
10 Continental Bank. 91½	200 do....b3. 77⅝
50 Phoenix Bank....101	200 do....b3. 77⅝
5 Fourth Nat. Bank.111	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. bet. call....b3. 98
19 Am. Ex. Bank....115	100 do....97⅞
20 West. U. Tel..b.c. 75⅛	100 Erie Railroad..s3. 52⅞
200 Am. M. U. Ex....75	100 do..bet. call. 52⅞
34 Mich. Cen. R....116⅛	200 do....53
200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 92⅛	100 do....c. 53⅛
100 do....b3. 92⅜	200 do....c. 53⅛
100 do....92⅛	200 do....53¼
500 Un. Pac R...b. c. 38	700 do....53⅜
100 do....s3. 38	100 do....b3. 53½
400 C. & N. W..b. c. s3. 74⅛	400 do....53⅝
400 do....74⅛	100 do....53⅝
300 do....b3. 74⅛	800 do....53⅝
400 do....74⅝	100 do....53⅝
400 N. J. Cen. R....107⅛	100 do....53⅝
200 C. & Pitts. G. B..91⅛	1000 do....53¾
40 do....91⅝	800 do....s3. 53⅝
100 Panama R....119	200 do....53⅝
300 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 111⅛	200 Del., L. & W. R...105⅝
100 Mil. & S. P. b. c. s3. 56⅛	130 do....105⅜
200 Tol., W. & W. R..76⅜	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf....59
1200 do..bet. call. 76⅛	100 St. L. & I. M. Ex. Div....100
100 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 96⅛	400 Ohio & M. b. c. s3. 46
	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf. bet. call....b3. 75
	100 C., C. & I. Cen. b.c. 35⅜
	200 do....35¼
	100 do....b3. 35⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..115⅝	$22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.115⅜	30,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..113¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

400 Pacific Mail....77¾	100 North-western. b2. 74⅝
100 do....s3. 77⅝	100 do....s30. 74⅛
1400 do....77⅝	1200 do....74⅝
900 do....b3. 77⅛	1300 do....b3. 74⅝
100 do....s3. 77½	1200 do....74⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H..b3. 98	400 do....s3. 74⅝
200 Erie Railway....53⅛	200 Rock Island....b3. 111⅛
1300 do....53⅛	200 do....111¼
200 do....c. 53⅛	200 St. Paul....b3. 56⅝
500 Lake Shore....92⅝	100 do....56⅝
100 Union Pacific...c. 38	100 Ohio & Miss. R....46⅛
200 Boston, H. & Erie. 7⅛	100 C., C. & I. C....c. 35⅛
200 Chic. & Alton R..117	100 do....35⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,100 Va. 6s, Consol...50⅛	$5000 Ark. 6s, F'd Act. 53
3,333 Va. 6s, Deferred. 15½	4000 Union Pac. 1st....90⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s, old....33½	8000 Gt. West. 2d....91
36,000 Va. 6s, reg., old. bet. call....36	200 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 56⅝
900 Pacific Mail. b3. 77⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 98
1,000 do....s3. 77⅛	100 do....s3. 97⅞
1,400 do..b. c. b3. 77⅛	100 do....b3. 98
1,000 do....77⅛	500 Erie....bet. call. 53⅛
100 do....b3. 77⅝	100 do....53⅛
2,200 do....77⅛	500 do....53⅛
1,400 do....77⅛	15 Lake Shore & M. S. 93
1,500 do....77⅛	1300 do...bet. call. 92⅛
1,000 do....77	50 do....93
1,500 do....76⅞	100 Union Pacific....38
2,700 do....76⅜	200 do...bet. call. 38
100 do....b3. 76⅞	200 do....37⅞
300 do....76⅝	100 N. J. Cen..b. c. b3. 107⅝
400 do....77	16 N. J. C. Scrip. b. c. 104⅝
400 do....77⅛	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 74¾
300 do....b3. 77⅛	500 do....b30. 74⅝
1,700 do....77⅛	1200 do....74⅝
500 do....76⅞	900 do....s3. 74⅝
400 do....76⅝	600 do....74⅝
600 do....76⅝	20 C., C. & I....91⅛
2,700 do....76⅜	20 do....91⅛
1,700 do....76⅝	500 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 111⅛
400 do....76⅛	50 Morris & Essex....93
400 do....76⅛	200 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 76⅝
700 do....76⅛	100 do....76⅝

TUESDAY, July 23—P. M.

Gold has been quoted firmer today. Opening at 114⅛ it stiffened to 114⅜@114½, with business at 114 9-16, and this was bid at the close of the day. The market for Foreign Exchange still shows the features reported for some days; rates for sight Sterling are steady at 110⅜@110½, and Cable transfers have even brought 110⅝; while Sixty-day Bills have been offered at 109⅝, and sold as low as 109½ late in the day. There was no animation in either Exchange or Gold, and the rates paid to carry Gold Coin over were about the same as usual recently, 2½ and 2 ₽ cent.

The Public Funds closed strong, after weaker quotations for some of the earlier series. The New 1865s closed 114⅝ bid, after selling at 114⅜ in the morning; the 1867s were steadily quoted 115⅛@115⅜, and sold at the higher fraction at the closing session. The Sixes of 1881 were offered at 117⅝ in the morning, and 117½ bid in the afternoon. The Currency Sixes were weak, with 114½ the best bid.

The Stock market generally was only moderately active and barely steady. The speculation in Pacific Mail was sharply reversed, and common rumor ascribes it to the return of the Pacific Mail party from their California excursion. At any rate, these gentlemen have returned, and Pacific Mail has been made quite lively at lower prices. The stock opened at 78⅜@⅝, slightly higher than yesterday's closing figures, and did not go below 78⅛ until after the regular morning call. From that time the course was downward, with an occasional rally, until in the afternoon 76⅜ was reached, a decline altogether of 2⅜ ₽ cent. The last rally brought it up to 76⅞. This sharp change in Pacific Mail, which has been the principal stock in the recent dealings, had some effect on the rest of the list, amounting to a decline of a quarter ₽ cent. in most cases. Thus, North-western sold at 74⅝@74⅞@74⅛; Rock Island, 111⅞@111⅛; St. Paul, 56⅞@56⅛@56⅛@56⅝; Wabash, 76⅛@76⅞@76⅛; Ohios, 46⅛@45⅞; Union Pacific, 38@38⅛@37⅞@38, and C., C. and I. C., 35⅛@35⅜. New-York Central was dull at 98@97⅞@98; Lake Shore also, at 92⅝@92⅛@92⅜, and Western Union was 75⅜@75⅛, with few or no transactions. Erie was remarkably steady in London all day—about 42—and developed local strength here, apparently without that support. After yesterday's last sales at 53⅛, it opened today at 53⅛, declined to 52⅞, rallied to 53⅛ about noon, and then weakened to 53⅛; but, in the face of an unsteady market in the afternoon, it rose to 53⅛@53⅜ and remained there. Erie was scarcer for deliveries today, and readily commanded 1-32 ₽ cent. bonus for the day's use. Erie Preferred was 74⅛ bid, and could be sold more freely than bought without disturbing the quotations.

The investment stocks were steady with a moderate business. The sales are reported in the stock lists, except 200 Chicago and Alton at 117, sold in the hour between the Boards. The weakness in Pacific Mail reduced the afternoon bid for Panama to 116, though it was still held at 119⅛.

Tennessee Bonds recovered ⅛ ₽ cent. to 73 bid; while South Carolinas, the new issue of January and July, declined from 31⅛ until 30⅛ was the only bid. The Railroad Mortgages were, as usual, firm in price; and the Pacific Gold Sixes steady, 101⅝ bid for Centrals and 90 for Unions.

We have to report the Money Market in a form which might almost be stereotyped—3 ₽ cent. for call loans until toward the close of business, when 2½ was the rate. It is possible, however, that the shaking up of Pacific Mail, and the approach of next Monday's Erie settlements in London, may lead to a more active business, and more reasonable rates for money might in that case soon return.

The Trustees of the Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad advertise for proposals for the sale to them of $50,000 of the Bonds, in accordance with the Trust Deed. The offers will be opened at the Company's office, in Boston, on Saturday, Aug. 3.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as against the last figures of Monday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 23.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July, xd.	115½	115⅜
American Gold	114⅛	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
Pacific Mail	78⅜	76⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	78⅞
St. Paul Common	56⅞	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46	45⅞
Western Union Telegraph	75⅜	75⅜
Erie	53⅜	54
Union Pacific	38⅛	37⅞
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅛	35⅜
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅞	43

At the close of the Exchange, at 3 P. M., the market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

Gold receipts	$302,528 04
Gold payments	307,895 40
Gold balance	39,246,503 25
Currency receipts	661,886 56
Currency payments	420,262 90
Currency balance	8,160,527 31
Customs	302,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81....115⅛	5-20 coup., '65, n. i....114⅞
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81....117⅛	5-20 reg., '67....114⅝
5-20 reg., '62....115¾	5-20 coup., '67....115⅜
5-20 coup., '62....115¾	5-20 reg., '68....114⅝
5-20 reg., '64....115¾	5-20 coup., '68....115
5-20 coup., '64....115¾	10-40 reg....111⅛
5-20 reg., '65....115¾	10-40 coup....112¾
5-20 coup., '65....116⅛	5s, coup., '81....113⅝
5-20 reg., '65, n. i....114⅞	6s, Currency....114½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan....151	Nassau....106
Merchants'....117	Shoe and Leather....150
Mechanics'....133	Corn Exchange....130
America....148	Continental....91⅝
Phenix....101	Commonwealth....83
Tradesmen's....148	Importers'&Traders'.172
Mechanics&Traders'.135	Manuf'rs & Merch'ts.100
Seventh Ward....100	N. Y. National Ex....97
State of New-York....110	Central National....100
Commerce....117⅛	Fourth National....111¾
Bank of N. America..102¾	Ninth National....110
Metropolitan....134⅛	Oriental....170
People's....145	Gold Exchange....109
Market....125¾	B'k's & Brok's Ass'n. 92

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 23, 1872.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	..
City 6s, New	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅛
Reading	117	117⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅝
Catawissa Preferred	45⅛	45⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅜	27⅞
Northern Central	39⅛	39½
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅞	93

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $4,274,943.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD, No. 36 Wall-st.

Election of Treasurer for the Erie Railway.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Erie Railway was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of S. L. M. Barlow, attorney for the Company, No. 37 William-street. There were twelve directors present, and the chair was occupied by Peter H. Watson, Esq., the new President. The business transacted was chiefly routine. A lengthy discussion took place concerning the appointment of a new Treasurer for the Company, which was finally ended by the election of Mr. James B. Hodgkin. Mr. Hodgkin is at present Treasurer and a Director of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad and has been closely identified with its interests for a long time. He will be obliged to throw up his present position as Treasurer of the Atlantic and Great Western in order to accept that now offered. He was formerly partner in the firm of Hodgkin, Randall & Hobson, bankers and brokers. In conversation with the writer, he intimated that he would probably accept the new appointment, and expressed his belief that the action of the new Board of Directors of the Erie Road is calculated to strengthen both the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western corporations, promote harmony between the two, and bring them into better financial standing by increasing the amount of traffic.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	29	Hides, bales	107
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Leather, sides	24,253
Cotton, bales	79	Pork, pkgs	26
Copper, bbls	30	Cut-meats, pkgs	587
Copper, cakes	486	Lard, pkgs	716
Eggs, bbls	908	Stearine, pkgs	50
Flour, bbls	6,212	Butter, pkgs	1,377
Wheat, bushels	164,023	Cheese, pkgs	19,856
Corn, bushels	184,585	Tallow, pkgs	159
Oats, bushels	140,700	Starch, pkgs	2,207
Malt, bushels	8,598	Tea, pkgs	30
Seed, bags	300	Tobacco, hhds	610
Peas, bushels	7,633	Tobacco, pkgs	567
Meal, bbls	450	Whisky, bbls	714
Meal, bags	300	Wool, bales	730
Oat-meal, bbls	250	Copper Ore, bags	414
Hemp, bales	86	Silver Ore, bags	648
Hops, bales	48	Spelter, pcs	1,657
Hides, No.	160		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark Rebecca, for Bristol—42,999 bushels Corn.

By the bark Hermelin, for Cork and orders—1,715 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig Philis & Mary, for Waterford—15,591 bushels Corn.

By the bark Columbia, for Bremen—5,285 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Laura Gertrude, for Bilboa—36 cases Lard, 7 boxes Furniture, 1,887 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Emanuel, for Trieste—2,215 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Merrimack, for Rio Janeiro, &c.—7 cases Hardware, 94 cases Sewing Machines, 1,952 bbls. Flour, 68 pkgs. Drugs, 6 cases Domestics, 85 pkgs. Machinery, 16 boxes Harness, 19 Cars, 364 bales Hay, 55 cases Furniture, 309 bbls. Resin, 84 Car-wheels, 54 pkgs. Butter, 5 cases Milk, 5 cases Dental Instruments.

By the schooner Carleton, for Nassau—1 box Piano, 12 cases Milk, 267 bbls. Flour, 103 bbls. Corn-meal, 5 bales Oakum, 70 reams Paper, 76 bbls. Pork, 110 Oars, 51 pkgs. Fish, 1,513 lbs. Butter, 15 bbls. Hominy, 10 bbls. Bread, 2,754 lbs. Lard, 4 bbls. Beef, 438 lbs. Ham, 10 boxes Chocolate, 20 boxes Candles, 2 cases Shoes, 20 pkgs. Woodenware.

By the brig Excelsior, for Bermuda—9 carboys Acid, 300 bbls. Flour, 524 bushels Corn, 1,000 lbs. Lard, 1 Iron Safe, 13 bbls. Pork, 3 bbls. Hams, 17 pkgs. Beef, 17 bbls. Bread, 27 boxes Soap, 5 boxes Starch, 99 bags Bran, 140 bags Oats, 9 pkgs. Butter, 33 boxes Cheese, 30 bbls. Corn-meal, 13 boxes Candles, 20 bushels Peas, 25 bales Hay, 50 bbls. Potatoes, 16 boxes Starch, 4 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10 Calves, 23 Sheep, 50 bbls. Apples.

By the schooner J. A. Decker, for Ruatan—60 bbls. Flour, 3 doz. Stools, 11 pkgs. Chairs, 2 bbls. Tar, 20 bbls. Meal, 20 bbls. Potatoes, 36 pkgs. Beef, 144 boxes Fish, 10,096 ft. Lumber, 12 cases Shoes, 17 bbls. Pork, 191 lbs. Ham, 3 bbls. Onions, 6 reams Paper, 150 lbs. Butter, 35 bbls. Bread, 10 cases Refined Petroleum, 17 boxes Tobacco, 4 pkgs. Rope.

And from Philadelphia, July 22, 1872, for Liverpool, by the bark Columbus—156,458 gallons refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand and held firmly at $7 75@$8 25 ₽ 100 lbs., on a restricted offering of stock. Pearls have been dull and nominal in the absence of supplies.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate request at 35c.@35½c. for Western, and 36c.@37c. for Southern Yellow, ₽ lb.

CANDLES—Have been selling quite sparingly, including Adamantine, 12@16 ounces, 14c.@18¾c.; Paraffine, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.@32c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₽ lb.

CEMENT—Has been salable and steady, with Rosendale quoted at $1 60 ₽ bbl.

COAL—Continues in fair demand at uniform quotations, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $15: House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4@$5 25 ₽ ton, for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been quite dull, including Maracaibo at 31c.@32c.; Carraccas, 15½c.@16½c.; Guayaquil, 15c.@15½c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ₽ lb.

COFFEE—There has been rather more inquiry for desirable samples today, without any further material alteration in values, which remain about as quoted in our last; sales 1,340 bags Rio, by the South America, on private terms, and 137 bags Jamaica also on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in good request for early delivery at a further improvement of ⅛c. ₽ lb.; sales, 1,897 bales, including 1,694 bales to spinners, and 203 bales to speculators; the market closing tamely, though steadily. For forward delivery the demand has been decidedly brisker, opening at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb., which, however, was subsequently lost; sales, 35,900 bales, (7,700 bales last evening, and 28,200 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 200 bales at 21 5-16c.; September, 1,500 bales at 21⅛c., 800 bales at 21 3-16c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c., 1,300 bales at 21¼c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c., 400 bales at 21¼c.; October, 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 1,200 bales at 20c.; November, 1,200 bales at 19⅞c.; December, 400 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c. And to-day, for August, 100 bales at 21¼c., 100 bales at 21⅜c., 900 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 700 bales 21⅜c., 100 bales at 21⅜c., 900 bales at 21⅜c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 200 bales at 21 13-16c., 1,900 bales at 21⅞c.; September, 300 bales at 21 9-16c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 3,000 bales at 21½c., 500 bales at 21⅝c., 800 bales at 21⅜c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c., 400 bales at 21 3-16c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21⅜c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c., 400 bales at 21⅜c., 900 bales at 21⅛c., 500 bales at 21 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 21⅜c., 1,200 bales at 21⅛c., 900 bales at 21 9-16c., 1,900 bales at 21⅜c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 400 bales at 21⅜c., 1,600 bales at 21 7-16c., 400 bales at 21⅜c., 100 bales at 21 7-16c., 1,200 bales at 21⅜c.; October, 300 bales at 20c., 400 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 1,400 bales at 20c., 500 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20c., 500 bales at 20 1-16c.; November, 300 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅝c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c.; December, 500 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 3-16c., 1,100 bales at 19⅝c., 400 bales at 19 1-16c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the Bulletin, were as follows: August, 20.90c.; September, 20.97c.; October, 19.77c.; November, 19.05c.; December, 18.91c. The receipts at this port today were 79 bales, per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 538 bales, and thus far this week 1,994 bales, against 1,335 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,669,160 bales, against 3,919,922 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
Good Ordinary	20	20	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞
Middling	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	23
Good Middling	23⅝	24	24	24

EGGS—The demand for desirable lots of fresh receipt has been fair on a firmer basis as to prices. We quote the range from 15c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 19c.@21c., and in Western at from 16c.@18c., with Jersey quoted at 21c.@22c., and Canada at 17c.@18c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered rather more freely since our last, and at prices more favorable to purchasers, leading to a somewhat livelier business, in part for export. Sales have been made since our last of 9,100 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 65; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$6 90, ₽ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to choice Extra ₽ bbl. Canada Flour rules dull and nominal at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $4@$5 ₽ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal continues in fair request at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85 for Brandywine; sales, 700 bbls., in lots.

FISH—The market shows but little animation, with values quoted weak for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $5 25@$5 75 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $9@$10; No. 2 do., $7@$8 50; No. 3 do., $5 50@$7 ₽ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $3 50@$5 50; Smoked Herring, 20c. for Scale and 10c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

FRUIT—There has been a fair demand noted for Layer Raisins at about steady prices. Sales, 4,500 boxes at $2 80, currency, free, and $1 40, gold, in bond. Other kinds have been quiet, but essentially unchanged in values; 400 bags Naples Walnuts sold on private terms. We quote Layer Raisins at $2 80 ₽ box; Valencia Raisins, 12c.; Currants, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Almonds, 15½c.@28c.; Figs, 12c.@18c.; Turkish Prunes, 7⅛c.@8½c.; Brazil Nuts, 9⅛c.; Dates, 7c.; Filberts, 11⅛c.@12c. ₽ lb.; Canton Ginger, $9@$9 50 ₽ case; Sardines, 20⅛c.@21c., currency, ₽ quarter box.

GRAIN—There has been a more active movement in Spring Wheat, mainly for shipment, but buyers have had the advantage as to prices on more liberal offerings. The dealings have been mostly in No. 2. No. 1, having been in light stock, was comparatively quiet. In Winter Wheat, the transactions have been almost wholly in small lots from cars at irregular figures, chiefly for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at $1 49 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 46@$1 47½ for fair to strictly prime, chiefly at $1 47@$1 47½, with some very choice reported as having been placed at $1 48, afloat; $1 45 for No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 65@$1 79 for Red and Amber Western, (Winter;) $1 75@$1 80 for White do., and $1 90 for choice new White Tennessee....Corn has been in brisk demand for home use, shipment and on speculative account, and has been quoted stronger in price, closing buoyantly, with less eagerness on the part of holders of desirable samples to place stock at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 212,000 bushels at 55c.@60c. for ordinary to strictly choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 58c.@60c. for good to strictly choice steamer, afloat, and 60½c.@61½c. for sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 61c.@61½c., and closing at 61½c. for prime; 62c. for high Mixed, and 62c.@63c. for Yellow Western; 68c.@70c. for White Western, and 50c.@54c. for damaged. There has been considerable speculative inquiry for prime Mixed Western for forward delivery, on the basis of about 62c.@62½c. for August, and 63c. for September; but holders have been claiming 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel more, checking operations....Rye has further receded, closing heavily at 71c. for prime Western, in store, at which rate 8,000 bushels were purchased for export.... Nothing new in Barley....Barley-malt has been in fair request, and prime samples have been quoted quite firm, with sales reported of 13,000 bushels prime four-rowed State at $1 25 ₽ bushel....Oats have been moderately active, and about steady as to price, on a fair offering of stock. The later dealings indicate rather less firmness in values; sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels at 43c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 41c.@41½c. for do. in store; 43½c.@46½c. for fair ordinary to very choice White Western; 43½c. for prime Mixed State.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales, 600 rolls Domestic at 16½c. Market rather firmer.

HEMP—Sales, 300 bales Jute Butts at 2⅛c.@3c., currency, ₽ lb. Market otherwise dull.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been very quiet, but rather steadier in price; 100,000 lbs. sold at 33c.@33½c. ₽ lb....Under the very favorable advices from England, reporting an advance in Coltness Pig-iron to 127 15s., Scotch Pig-iron has been held much higher here, on restricted offerings, with sales reported of 500 tons Eglinton at $48 50, now held at $50@$52; 400 tons Glengarnock, part at $53 50, now held at $54, with Coltness quoted up to $57 50 and Gartsherrie to $55. American Pig-iron has also been held with increased confidence, particularly No. 1, which has been scarce and wanted, but the high views of sellers have been against free dealings. Iron Rails have been in good request and strong in price; sales, 2,000 tons English, on private terms....Lead has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive....Spelter has been rather more sought after, and 25 tons have been purchased at 7c., gold, ₽ lb....Pig-tin has been quiet, on the basis of 36½c.@36¾c., gold, for Straits. Tin Plates have been in less demand, owing, partly, to the firm views of holders; 500 boxes Charcoal Terne, for August delivery, changed hands, $11 62½, gold. Zinc dull at old rates. Messrs. Bigelow & Johnston have favored us with the annexed statement of the

Exports of Railway Iron From Great Britain.

To—	Month ending June 30. 1871. Tons.	Month ending June 30. 1872. Tons.	Six months ending June 30. 1871. Tons.	Six months ending June 30. 1872. Tons.
United States	44,919	37,973	244,784	259,011
Russia	12,731	7,911	46,940	21,064
Austrian Territories	3,645	....	5,518	6,375
British India	1,732	2,139	26,765	6,824
British North America	12,566	10,062	27,279	28,286
Egypt	183	40	646	10,167
Australia	1,546	3,926	10,468	10,827
Brazil	3,126	3,260	11,615	12,407
Holland	1,858	170	5,729	2,117
Spain and Canaries	709	637	5,568	6,135
Sweden	993	1,569	3,120	7,683
Chili	3,170	407	5,490	1,352
Spanish West India Islands	1	....	534	633
Peru	4,957	3,312	12,694	21,491
France	....	110	1,000	232
Germany	3,509	2,009	32,220	16,722
Other countries	7,407	7,644	35,801	37,004
Total	103,052	81,164	476,191	448,052
Total export from Great Britain of iron and steel to all countries	313,872	310,158	1,440,195	1,674,708

MOLASSES—There has been rather more call noted for foreign, but at irregular prices; 350 hhds. and 40 tcs. Cuba Muscovado sold on private terms; 32 bbls. New-Orleans at 78c.@84c. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@37c.; English Islands, 30c.@42c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@83c., ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a much livelier inquiry noted for Resin at a shade firmer figures, with sales reported of 400 bbls. common Black at $2 87½; 8,800 bbls. Strained and Good Strained at $3@$3 12½, closing at $3 12½; 500 bbls. low No. 2 at $3 15, and 575 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 25@$5 25....Tar has been dull and unchanged in price....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand and quoted up to 52½c.@53c. for Southern, and 53c. for New-York pkgs.; sales, 110 bbls.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been more active at about former quotations, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 1,000 bbls. for export and 1,140 bbls. for manufacturing purposes, within the range of $1 37@$1 39 ₽ gallon. Crude Whale has been quiet, with sales reported of 100 bbls. Northern, at New-Bedford, at 70c., and 350 bbls. Northern, and 250 bbls. Cumberland, at New-London, on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been quoted about as before, on a very moderate movement. Linseed has been depressed and irregular, with sales reported of 10,000 gallons at 79c.@80c., with 81c.@82c., in casks, given as the quotations from the hands of crushers. Lard-oil has been in light request within our former range. Menhaden steady and in demand. Cotton-seed Oil rather slow of sale. Other kinds dull. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½. Unbleached Sperm at $1 65@$1 68; Bleached at $1 75@$1 78; Lard-oil at 71c.@76c.; Red Oil, 47½c.@48c.; do. Saponified, 52½c.@53½c.; Linseed-oil, 81c.@82c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 27½@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 42½c.@45c.; Extra Refined Seal at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Cotton-seed Oil at 50c.@52c.; Yellow, 55c.@57½c.; White, 65c.@70c., ₽ gallon; Palm-oil, 7⅛c.; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but quoted strong in price, on the basis of 12⅞c.@13c., in bulk; sales, 1,000 bbls....Refined has been quite active, and quoted firmer, with sales reported here of 13,000 bbls., July deliveries (part resales of contracts) at 22⅛c.@22⅜c., and 5,000 bbls., August, at 23c. And at Philadelphia, equal to 5,000 bbls., July, at 22⅛c., and 32,500 bbls., August, at 22⅛c.@22⅜c....Refined, in cases, held with confidence, but inactive....Naphtha dull at 14½c.

PROVISIONS—The inquiry for Pork has been somewhat brisker, and holders have shown more firmness, insisting on rather higher rates on reduced offerings of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $13 70@$13 87½, chiefly at $13 70, for new Western Mess; $13 for old do.; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery, the demand has been more active at firmer rates, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller July, at $13 75; 2,500 bbls, seller August, and 500 bbls., seller September, at $13 75 ₽ bbl....City-dressed Hogs have been in more demand and very firm at from 6c.@6½c. ₽ lb....Cut-meats have been in fair request and held with confidence at from 11c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 7½c. for Dry-salted Bellies and Clear do., ₽ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 350 pkgs., within the range.... Bacon has been in limited supply, and desirable cuts have been strong and buoyant in price, on a fair call from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 boxes at 8⅛c. for choice Short Clear, 7⅛c.@7⅝c. for Long Clear, an average of 8c. for Long and Short Clear, choice cuts, and 7⅛c. for Short Rib....There has been a very limited movement reported in Lard for early delivery, whether Western or City product, though buyers, especially of Western, have had any existing advantage as to prices, on somewhat freer offerings of stock; sales have been reported of 550 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c. for prime Western Steam; 8⅛c. for New; 8⅛c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry continues limited, with prime Western Steam, seller July, quoted at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; seller August at 9⅜c., without sales of moment....Business in Beef products has been on a moderate scale, wholly in a jobbing way, within the range of from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 270 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for Prime Mess, $16 50@$20 for India Mess, ₽ tierce. ....Beef Hams at $20@$24 50 as the extremes....The more desirable grades of Butter have been held with more confidence, and have been in better request, on lighter offerings of suitable makes....A firm market has been noted for Cheese, particularly the better qualities, which have been offered with reserve and have been in good demand. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@27c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots do., and 10c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@9c. ₽ lb., and Cheese within the range of 6½c.@11½c. for poor to fine, and 11⅞c.@12c.@12½c. for fancy small lots of Factory; 6½c.@10c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ₽ lb.

RICE—The demand has been moderate for desirable lots at uniform prices, including Carolina, $8 50@$9 50 for ordinary to strictly choice; Rangoon, $6 87½@$7 37½, and Patna $7 50@$8 ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request and steady, including Turk's Island, 41c.@46c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 10 ₽ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 15; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very dull at 9⅛c.@9¼c. ₽ lb.

SEEDS—There has been more inquiry noted for Calcutta Linseed at about former figures; 14,000 bags by the St. Maur, and 2,000 bags by the Tabor, were sold on private terms. Grass-seeds have been very dull. We quote: Clover at 9½c.@10½c. ₽ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 20@$2 35; Timothy, $3 12½@$3 50, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 25@$2 30, gold, ₽ bushel.

SOAP—Foreign has been lightly dealt in at old prices. Domestic makes continue in fair request, in a jobbing way, at steady rates. We quote: Castile at 11c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c. and No. 1, 6⅛c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady as to price, on less urgent offerings of stock, particularly on good refining, but the demand has been less active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 385 hhds. and 651 boxes, including 261 hhds. called strictly good refining Cuba, at 8⅞c.; 104 hhds. Grocery Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; 20 hhds. Demerara at 11c.; and 651 boxes Centrifugal, about No. 11, at 9⅞c. ₽ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba, 8⅛c.; good do. at 8⅜c.; prime do. at 8⅞c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@8⅞c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10c. ₽ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅛c.@8⅛c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, with Powdered quoted at 12⅜c.; Crushed, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Granulated at 12⅜c.; A's at 11⅛c.@11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for prime samples of Tallow at fairly supported prices. Sales have been reported of 215,000 lbs. at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime samples. Desirable lots of Stearine have been scarce and in demand on the basis of 10c.@10⅛c. for the best samples, in tierces. Of Grease, 185 pkgs. changed hands at 6⅛c.@8⅛c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for stock, chiefly for Green and Japan grades, at about former figures; sales 3,800 half chests Green, and 1,000 half chests Japan within our previous range.

TOBACCO—There has been less inquiry for Kentucky at unchanged prices; 200 hhds. were sold at 8⅛c.@15c. ₽ lb. Seed Leaf has also been less active, but quoted steady; sales, 253 cases new crop New-York at 11c.@14c.; 470 cases new Ohio at 8⅛c.@15⅛c., and 100 cases old crop Sundries at 15c.@35c. ₽ lb. Havana has been in moderate request at former figures; 300 bales sold at 95c.@$1 15 ₽ lb. Manufactured firmer and salable.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firm at 93½c. ₽ gallon, on sales of 300 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have shown rather more activity, the demand having been mainly for Grain, Cotton and Provision room, at generally firm rates. The chartering business was comparatively slow, due, mostly, to the scant supply of tonnage available, and the firmness of ship-owners in adhering to extreme asking rates. The inquiry was mainly for vessels for the Grain, Petroleum and Naval Store trades....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 900 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ₽ lb.; 100 tons Oil cake, at 25s. ₽ ton; and by steam, 2,100 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₽ lb.; 7,800 bushels Grain at 10d. ₽ standard bushel; 500 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 2,400 boxes Cheese at 40s., and 27 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. Also, a British ship, 1,164 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at full rates....For London, by sail, 1,200 bbls. Oil-cake, on private terms, and, by steam, 58 hhds. Tobacco at 30s....For Glasgow, by sail, 5,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 50,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Wheat and 8d. for Corn, and by steam, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 9½d.; also a British ship, 1,200 tons, and another 990 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 517 tons, hence with 3,500 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 3d., and, if direct, at 7s. ₽ quarter; a British bark, 383 tons, hence with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, privileges extending to the Continent, on private terms....For Antwerp, an American ship, 1,630 tons, hence with about 10,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 755 tons, (now at Boston,) hence with 4,700 bbls. Petroleum on private terms....For Trieste, a bark with about 400 hhds. Tobacco from City Point, reported on private terms....For Capetown, a British bark, 229 tons, with Flour from San Francisco, on private terms....For Sydney, New South Wales, an American bark, 368 tons, and brig, 350 tons, with Wheat from San Francisco, and back with Coal, on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, July 23.—Cattle receipts today 1,462 head, making the supply for the week thus far 4,981 head, against 2,890 head for the same time last week. Market opened active, at about ⅛c. advance on last week's prices; the stock is generally good quality; about 1,460 head were disposed of; sales, 772 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,042 to 1,423 lbs., at $5 40@$6 85; 217 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,152 to 1,406 lbs., at $5 30@$6 62½; 56 Michigan Steers, ranging from 958 to 1,103 lbs., at $5@$5 25; 33 Texas Steers, averaging 1,123 lbs., at $5; 92 Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,062 lbs., at $5 25; 52 Missouri Steers, averaging 1,143 lbs., at $5 75. Sheep—Receipts today, 1,800 head, making the supply for the week 3,400 head, against 3,600 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened yet; sales, 231 Ohio Sheep, averaging 90 lbs., at $5 55; 181 Ohio Sheep, averaging 84 lbs., at $5 12½; 40 Ohio Lambs, averaging 50 lbs., at $4. Hogs—Receipts today 800 head, making the supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week; market opened with a good demand, at an advance of 20c. ₽ cwt. on last week's prices; sales, 118 head Michigan, averaging 2,340 lbs., at $4 60; 118 head Illinois, averaging 242 lbs., at $4 80; 108 head Indiana, averaging 190 lbs., at $4 75; 32 head Illinois, averaging 239 lbs., at $4 65; 61 head Indiana, averaging 211 lbs., at $4 70. Lake Imports—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 45,570 bushels; Corn, 207,700 bushels; Oats, 102,100 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 92,266 bushels; Corn, 104,375 bushels; Oats, 24,861 bushels; Rye, 8,600 bushels. Railroad shipments from Elevator—Wheat, 4,350 bushels; Corn, 34,60 bushels; Oats, 16,600 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat steady; sales small lots No. 2 Milwaukee Spring No. 2 at $1 35; Western White, new, $1 75; White Michigan, $1 78; quoted—No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 34@$1 35; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 34; White Canada, $1 70@$1 75; Red Winter, $1 58@$1 60. Corn stronger; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 at 49c.; small lots at 50c.; held at 50c.; 49c. bid. Oats—No. 2 Western quoted at 35c. Barley malt weak; quoted, Canada, $1 25@$1 30; Western, $1 15@$1 20. Provisions unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 Spring, $1 26@$1 26½; No. 2 Spring, $1 24@$1 24½ on spot, $1 18@$1 18½ August; No. 3 Spring, $1 10. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 41c. regular and cash, 41⅜c. August; 43c.@43⅛c. September; Rejected, 38c. Oats in fair demand and advanced: No. 2, 27c. cash, 26⅛c. August. Rye firm; No. 2, 55c.@55½c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 Fall, 53c.@54c. Whisky active and higher at 88½c. Pork dull and unsettled, nominally higher; held $15 cash; sales at $14 87½, August. Lard dull and drooping; Winter offered at 9c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5⅛c. spot, 5⅜c., August; Short Rib Middles quoted 7⅛c.@7¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders held 6c.@3⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear, 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Cattle firm; higher grades advanced; good to choice, $5 50@$5 62½. Live Hogs in good demand at $4@$4 35. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—7,400 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 258,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,200 Cattle, 8,000 Hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 Cattle, 6,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $7 75@$8. Wheat in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 1 Winter Red at $1 25; new, $1 45@$1 50; new White, $1 55@$1 65. Corn dull and lower at 48c.@49c. Rye in fair demand and advanced to 70c.@72c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter firm for choice; other grades unsaleable. Pork steady for City at $15. Lard dull and nominal; Summer, 7⅜c.; Steam, 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Kettle, 8⅜c.@9c. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c.; offerings light; Sides held at 7⅛c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 7⅛c.; now held at 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@7⅝c. Bacon in good demand for Sides; Shoulders, 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.@8⅜c. Lard in good demand. Hams—Sugar-cured firm at 14½c.@15c. Live Hogs firm at $4 50@$4 75. Whisky active and higher at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; new No. 2 Winter Red, $1 60; old, $1 65. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 29c. Rye and Barley—No sales. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork firm; order lots at $13 50. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides at Quincy, Ill., 7⅛c.; Clear Sides here, 7⅜c. Hams, 9⅛c. Bacon firm; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c., buyer until 10th of August; jobbing and order lots of Shoulders at 6⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c.@9c. Lard unchanged. Hogs quiet at $3 75@$4 40. Cattle quiet at $4@$6 12½. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 23.—Flour is steady; sales 2,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn in moderate demand; sales 3,500 bushels Low Mixed at 55c.; 3,800 bushels do. at 56c.; 15,000 bushels, slightly warm, at 54c. Oats dull; sales 2,000 bushels Western at 38c. Corn-meal, $1 50 for Bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ₽ cwt. Mill-Feed steady; Shorts, $16; Ship Stuffs, $18; Middlings, $20 ₽ ton. Highwines, 91½c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c., Corn, 7½c., to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 the Hudson, $5 50 to New-York. Receipts by Lake—653,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,500 bushels Wheat, 106,000 bushels Malt, and 26,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Tobacco—Sales, 154 hhds.; Lugs, $8@$8 50; Low Leaf, $9@$9 50; medium to good, $10@$13; fine to choice, $15@$25. Flour dull and unchanged. Grain quiet. Provisions in fair demand and firm. Pork, $13 cash; $13 50 on orders. Bacon firm; Shoulders higher at 6⅛c.; Sides held at 8⅜c.@8⅞c., packed, in round lots. Bulk meats—Shoulders advanced to 5⅜c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8c., loose, in round lots. Hams—Sugar-cured very firm at 14½c.; fancy, 15c.; round lots generally held at 15½c. on orders. Lard, 9⅛c.@10⅛c.; order lots ⅛c. higher. Whisky firm at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Groceries nominally unchanged. Petroleum firm; Crude, 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; Refined, 22c.@22⅛c. Provisions quiet and steady; Mess Pork, $14. Flour very dull but nominally unchanged. Wheat dull; old Red, $1 80; new do., $1 75. Oats unchanged. Corn nominally unchanged; Yellow, 61c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 59c.@60c. Barley and Barley-malt unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—Flour firm; Spring Double Extra, $6@$6 75. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 28; No. 2, $1 21. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c. Oats in fair demand; No. 2, 28⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56⅛c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 57c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat. Shipment—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Flour very firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer and higher; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 70; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 55. Corn quiet at 49c.@50c. Oats dull at 34c. Petroleum—Refined strong at 20⅛c.@21c. for car lots; 21⅛c.@22c. for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 23.—Cotton dull and nothing doing; Low Middling, 20⅛c.@21c.; net receipts, 63 bales; gross, 73 bales; sales, 78 bales; stock, 10,551 bales.

MOBILE, July 23.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 3 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 1,048 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 23.—Cotton dull; Middling nominal; net receipts, 33 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 6,135 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 23—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92½; 1867s, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American securities quiet and steady.

PARIS, July 23.—Rentes, 54f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, including 7,500 American.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 9d.@12s. ₽ cental for California White, and 10s. 10d.@11s. 3d. for Red Western. Corn 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ₽ quarter. Peas 35s. ₽ quarter for Canadian.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, July 23—Hops—The condition of the crop is favorable, and there is a prospect of a large yield.

LONDON, July 23—2 P. M.—Cotton—Private dispatches from Liverpool quote Middling Uplands at 10½d., which is ⅛d. higher than the official quotations.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—8, Whitlock vs. McDonald, et al.; 38, Tallman vs. Besler; 40, Thompson et al. vs. Patterson; 47, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association vs St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Benefit Association; 52, Amnigan vs. Sansman; 67, Tucker vs. French; 86, Brown vs. Moller; 98, In the matter of the application of Robert Knoop; 101, Elias vs. Elias; 114, Whitney vs. Mayer; 118, Mahnken vs. Williams et al.; 119, Lowenstein vs. Hackett et al.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 23.

By Judge Larremore.

Struthers *vs.* Christol; no stay should be granted.

Burn *vs.* Henderson; plaintiff has twenty days from service of notice, within which to file security, and the order to show cause should not have been made returnable at an earlier date. Let motion stand adjourned to Aug. 1, 1872, at 10½ A. M.

Wilson et. al. *vs.* Groocock; injunction vacated.

In the matter of Mandeville and Tyler; order continuing lien.

Darrow *vs.* Morgan; lien continued.

Halladay *vs.* Hayes; attachment discharged.

Marvin et al. *vs.* Hamill; reference modified.

Johns *vs.* Burnham; case on appeal deemed abandoned, and notice of appeal vacated.

Coulter *vs.* Thomas et al.; reference ordered.

Murphy *vs.* Baldwin; Sheriff's bill taxed.

In the matter of the petition of Charles E. Flemming; petition granted for leave to bring suit.

Oil of Vitriol for a Sore Mouth—A Terrible and Fatal Mistake.

Angela Bazini, a child of Italian parentage, aged ten months, died yesterday at No. 39 Mulberry-street, from the effects of a quantity of oil of vitriol, which had been administered in place of medicine, under peculiar circumstances. The child had been for some time past suffering from a sore mouth, and the mother, being too poor to employ a doctor, spoke about the trouble to an Italian who happened to be visiting in the neighborhood. This man, whose name and place of residence are not known, took Bazini, the father of the child, to a neighboring drug-store, where, by order of the stranger, Bazini obtained a bottle of medicine to be applied to the child's mouth. By the first application of this supposed medicine, the child's mouth, tongue and lips were terribly burned, and it died in great agony yesterday. The "medicine" proved to be oil of vitriol, but whether the stranger ordered this poison from the druggist, or the latter made a mistake in furnishing the medicine, cannot yet be ascertained. Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, has the case in charge, and will make a thorough investigation.

Dangerous Stabbing Affray.

Information was received at the Coroner's office, yesterday, that Matthew Burke, a native of Ireland, living at No. 641 West Forty-second-street, was lying at his home in a dying condition from a stab-wound in the abdomen, inflicted with a dirk-knife by Jacob Bendar, a German, living at No. 633 West Forty-second-street. It appears that on Monday evening a little daughter of Bendar had a quarrel with a son of Burke, who is lame, during which young Burke slapped the girl's face. The girl ran crying to her father, who thereupon pursued young Burke and chastised him. This gave rise to a quarrel between Burke and Bendar, during which Burke knocked Bendar down with his fist, and kicked him most brutally. Bendar sprang to his feet, and drawing the knife plunged it into Burke's abdomen. A desperate struggle for the possession of the knife ensued, during which Bendar stabbed Burke again in the arm, severing the brachial artery. Bendar was arrested, and is now locked up to await the result of the injuries. Coroner Schirmer assumed charge of the case, and will hold an ante-mortem examination if the patient is able to make a statement.

Rewarding the Police.

As a reward for their arduous duties during the recent strike at the Metropolitan Gas Works, the officers of that Company yesterday sent $900 to the Police Commissioners to be distributed as follows: $200 to Capt. Caffrey, of the Twentieth Precinct; $100 each to Sergts. Heape, James Lowery and Kass; $50 each to four roundsmen of the Twentieth Precinct, and $100 to Capt. Grumer, of the Nineteenth Precinct. The patrolmen, who did the hardest portion of the work, got nothing.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Albert W. Aiken and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

In the course of Senator SCHURZ's speech at St. Louis, he made the following remarks:

"When the Santo Domingo scheme was pending, two gentlemen, in somewhat intimate relations with the White House, came to me, each one separately soliciting my support to the project, and telling me that I could have all the patronage I wanted if I would aid the President. In January last, having been slandered by the Administration Press, and taunted on the floor of the Senate concerning the motives of my opposition, I inquired of one of those gentlemen whether his remarks concerning the Santo Domingo scheme and the patronage were authorized by the President. I quote the language of his reply, referring to this subject: 'Regarding the conversation you refer to in your note, I remember it was with the knowledge and consent and after I had a conversation with him (the President) that I called upon you and had the conversation you spoke of. My impression at this time is, that the President desired your support for his Santo Domingo scheme, and wished to be on such terms with you that your support could be obtained. I do not now remember any particular language used at my interview with the President, and would not hazard doing him an injustice by attempting to quote from memory, but the impression made upon my mind by the interview was fixed and distinct.' This statement seems to indicate that I had a good chance for more patronage than I wanted, had I concluded to serve the President at the expense of my convictions of duty. If one of us was in the market, it was not I."

We are authorized by the President to state that the above assertion is totally untrue. He never instructed or encouraged or advised anyone to make the proposals which CARL SCHURZ alleges were made to him. He has no knowledge whatever of the proposals referred to. The statement of CARL SCHURZ is a deliberate invention, so far as the President is concerned.

Mr. SCHURZ's story is to the last degree improbable on its face. We challenge him to produce what he calls his "proofs" of it; and as he cannot do so, we have no hesitation in saying that he has rendered himself responsible before his fellow-citizens of a deliberate falsehood.

A notice of Mr. LAMON's *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, which is published on the fourth page of the TIMES this morning, will be found of great interest by many readers who generally give little or no attention to literary criticism. It is, in fact, less a criticism of Mr. LAMON's work than a succinct biography of Mr. LINCOLN's early life; and the tale which it unfolds, upon authority which our critic seems to regard as unquestionable, is one of the strangest and most impressive in the recent annals of biography. The questionable taste and decency of many of the revelations in the *Life* do not make the facts revealed any less startling or significant. Mr. LINCOLN's character and course of life are now only beginning to be understood.

Mr. GREELEY's Protectionist friends will doubtless be much encouraged by the confident statements put forward by the leading Democratic organs. Thus, the *World* yesterday declared that it supported GREELEY because he had "become a muzzled and passive, whereas Gen. GRANT is an untrammeled and active, Protectionist. Mr. GREELEY has bound himself by a solemn public pledge to stand neutral on this question." What do the Protectionists say to this semi-official explanation of their old friend's position?

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ went to the very marrow of the local questions connected with the November elections, in his short speech last night. He said: "The City and State of New-York must be saved as well as the nation. You cannot conceive, though you have read the papers as I have, how much corruption there is in the City of New-York. I do hope and expect that the good people of New-York will not forget their own City." Citizens who value the good name and prosperity of the City will do well to pay timely heed to this warning. The gang of plunderers, routed last Fall, are again in full cry after their prey. Everywhere the Tammany clubs and organizations are at work for GREELEY. Do they love *him*? Not a bit of it—they only expect to sneak back to power under his mantle. Shall they be allowed to do it?

We have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of $962 80 as the day's subscriptions to the children's fund. The aggregate amount received to date now amounts to $12,213. We would direct attention to the account given in another column of the systematizing of our measures for the relief of sick children whose parents are too poor to obtain for them the necessary remedies and medical advice. A perusal of the account given by our reporters of the scenes of misery which the bounty of our readers enables our agents to sensibly lighten up, will afford ample proof of how imperative a want the sick fund has been created to supply. We propose next week to give three picnics, one for the special benefit of the little newsboys, another for poor mothers and children, according to the plan prescribed by Mr. STOKES, and a third for the general benefit of the usual class of poor children for whom the fund has been mainly subscribed. We shall continue during the rest of the Summer and early Autumn to give as many picnics a week as can be conveniently arranged for. To sustain us in the protracted effort to introduce a gleam of happiness and solid measure of relief into the homes of the poor, we look to the continued support of the public.

Senator Conkling's Address.

We print in full this morning the reply of Senator CONKLING to the charges brought against the Administration and against himself. It formed the basis of his speech last evening, and will be read with no less interest by those who heard him at Cooper Institute than by those who did not. Senator CONKLING is an experienced political debater. By much observation he is admirably adapted to judge what charges are effective with the public, and to what extent mere dull, persistent, unvarying reiteration will affect the result of a campaign. In the present instance, he cannot be accused of having neglected a single matter to which the attention of the country has been called. The alleged errors in Gen. GRANT's Administration, the faults of discretion in appointments, the "nepotism," the gift-taking, the amassing of wealth, the "sea-side loitering"—everything great or small is discussed by the Senator in his address. Although many of the facts he brings forward are familiar, many of them, on the contrary, are now made known to the public for the first time; and the reply, as a whole, is so complete a defense of the President, and of the Republican Party, whose candidate he is, that no fair-minded citizen can omit to read it. We are much mistaken if those who consult it will not be convinced that the President is a faithful, efficient and pure public servant, who has given no cause for the bitter attacks on him, except an impartial discharge of a delicate and difficult trust.

For more than two years past, Senator CONKLING has himself been subjected to misrepresentation, only less violent and unmerited than that visited upon the President. He has at last, reluctantly and by the urgency of his friends, been persuaded to reply to his enemies, and to give to his constituents some slight installment of the truth so diligently withheld by his assailants. It has been charged that he has sought and maintained a "quarrel" with his colleague. It is now shown that the alleged "quarrel" arose out of the unostentatious discharge of the simple duties of his office, which compelled him to protect the public from the consequences of Fenton's numerous bad appointments. It has been repeatedly charged that Senator Conkling sought the favor of the President by unworthy complaisance toward the President's wishes and plans, and prevented the President from being approached by those who were able and willing to inform him of the truth, and wisely advise him. It is now established that for a year Mr. Conkling occupied a position of frank disagreement with the Executive on the measures particularly favored by the latter, which measures were, however, zealously maintained and personally pushed by Mr. FENTON. It has been charged that the patronage of the President was employed to give Mr. CONKLING's friends the control of the party machinery in the State, and to enable it to secure, by means of that machinery, an apparent indorsement of the Administration at variance with the actual opinions of the party. It is now shown that, on the contrary, Mr. FENTON's friends plied the State Convention of 1870 with all the influence of the New-York Custom-house, to obtain control of that Convention, and to prove to the President that FENTON represented the Republican Party in the State.

These are but specimens of the allegations which Mr. CONKLING meets in the most explicit manner. We have only to add that those who attribute the division of the Republican Party in this State to a quarrel between the two Senators, in which the President has taken sides with one, base their conclusions on only half truths. The President has essayed, with the cordial assent of Mr. CONKLING, to heal all reasonable differences in the party; and the antagonism now fully developed between the Administration and Mr. FENTON was caused by FENTON's unchangeable resolve to rule or ruin. He essayed the first by every art at his command, and failed, as he ought. He is now undertaking the second by the bolder practice of the same insidious, treacherous, shameful practices. He will fail in that, also, as he ought to fail. The people of this State have no sympathy with his crafty, self-seeking, and dishonest character. They see in him now the soft-spoken betrayer of his party, his friends, his country, and his conscience; and until they are ready to follow a man because he was once a thief and is now a traitor, they will not support FENTON's last attempt to secure political power.

A very striking proof of this is to be found in the character of the men who appeared last evening as officers of the meeting addressed by Senator CONKLING. They were the men whom New-York honors, and who honor New-York. The eminent bankers, merchants, and professional men, who stand highest in general esteem, and whose interests are most closely linked with those of the community at large, are those who cordially lent countenance to last evening's meeting. The men of the "scallawag" class—the Cochranes, the Haggertys, the Mark Lanigans, Leslies, and Wilkes, were conspicuous by their absence. Although no effort was made to secure a large attendance, the meeting was a very large one, and greeted Mr. CONKLING with manifest and sustained enthusiasm. The Senator knew by his own conscience that he was on the right side. He may now see by this spontaneous manifestation of popular regard that the people know it also.

Carl Schurz at St. Louis.

The "piece" with which CARL SCHURZ has started on his stump tour will add to the difficulty felt by many persons in accounting for the admiration professed for him in certain quarters. It is not in any way an able speech; it is not a wise or a thoughtful speech; and surely there is not an intelligent man among Mr. SCHURZ' admirers who would tell us that it is the speech of a statesman. There is not a single sentence in this "great effort," (as we believe such things are called,) which rises above the dullest commonplace. The substance of the speech is nothing more than the Dana scandals, recently furbished up with many ridiculous quotations by Senator SUMNER, and now rehashed by Mr. SCHURZ. This third edition of old scandals is dictated by a spirit of the smallest and pettiest malignity. There is nothing in it to convince the judgment of any man, and it will afford little help or encouragement to GREELEY's friends.

For, in the first place, Mr. SCHURZ forgets to keep up appearances. The Greeley people are always obliged to be on the alert to avoid frightening the Democrats. They are forced to say to the Democrats, "Mr. GREELEY has really adopted all your opinions—you need not, therefore, be afraid lest he should prove a thorn in your sides." But Mr. SCHURZ does not yet appreciate the difficulty of playing the Greeley cards. He, therefore, comes out and tells the Democratic Party that they have put an end to their own existence by nominating GREELEY. Here are his own words, copied from the version of his speech which he furnished to the *Tribune*:

"Again, Republicans, you ask me, "Shall we not be swallowed up by the old Democratic Party?" Oh, the old Democratic Party with HORACE GREELEY for the Presidency, and the Cincinnati platform as its creed. *So you recognize the old Democratic Party? I suspect it does not recognize itself. Do you fear to be swallowed up by that old Democratic Party? Why, the Democratic Party has been swallowed up itself by the new era.* Unless I greatly mistake the times, the day is not very far off when there will be but little of an old Republican camp to go from, and but little of an old Democratic camp to go to. *No party can do what the Democratic Party has done without dropping its historical identity. But the party that has done this cannot return to its old grooves.* It is impossible. The first attempt would shiver it into atoms."

This is all true, so far as it refers to the Democratic Party—but how do the leaders of that party like the account of their bargain which is given by GREELEY's chief adherent? Is it for *this* that they have entered into a transaction worthy only of the lowest political sharpers?

Senator SCHURZ does, indeed, try to console them by attempting to show that the Republican Party is dead also. For the success of this Greeley movement, it appears to be necessary to kill off all the political parties which existed prior to the Cincinnati Convention. Like his friend GRATZ BROWN, Senator SCHURZ is fully convinced that the Republican Party is no more—and it must be admitted that these two gentlemen have tried all they know to kill it. If it is living today, they are not responsible for it. They dealt it a heavy blow in Missouri, and favored us with a present of FRANK BLAIR as United States Senator; they are now trying to complete their work, and to fill Congress with Frank Blairs. It is to the task of discrediting the Republican Party that Senator SCHURZ chiefly addresses himself. He knows that it is absurd to saddle upon the President the responsibility for measures which he is bound by his oath to administer faithfully. He is therefore compelled to divide his strictures between Congress and Gen. GRANT. He traces the "degradation of the South" to the Republican Party; says that the party is responsible for "carpet-baggerdom;" that we "shall soon have to fight for the very existence of Republican institutions," owing to "the rule which at this moment controls the Republican Party," &c., &c. In short, Mr. SCHURZ is evidently perfectly confident in his own mind that the Republican Party is *in extremis*, and that it is safe to kick it. We cannot discuss principles with him, because he does not even profess to talk about principles. He starts out to gratify a personal grudge, and to abuse Gen. GRANT. He has over and over again declared his loathing for Mr. GREELEY, and has even said that the nomination of GREELEY "*is enough to disgust a man forever with American politics.*" The *Nation*, one of his best friends, said some weeks ago that it was impossible for CARL SCHURZ to support GREELEY—that the most the Greeley crew could expect from him was silence, and they ought to think themselves lucky if they got that. It is for his friends to defend the tirade which he is now prepared to deliver to all who will remunerate him for the trouble.

We have referred elsewhere to the deliberate untruth which he uttered concerning the President and San Domingo. This is not the first time CARL SCHURZ has revealed his true character. At the beginning of the last session of Congress, he charged the President with being directly interested in the profits of the General Order business. He was then proved to be a slanderer. The light which his present lecture throws upon his character can be easily interpreted by all intelligent men.

Cases that Are Not Parallel.

On Sunday last, the TIMES characterized as it deserves the disgusting system of journalistic espionage to which President GRANT has been recently subjected. Our remarks are approvingly quoted by Mr. GREELEY's "organ," but, with truly characteristic disingenuousness, the Professor pretends to believe that our reports of Chappaqua Saturdays are quite as much an intrusion into the affairs of private life, as are the prying habits of the journalistic detectives who are employed to dog the steps of President GRANT. We hardly think that this extremely forced analogy is likely to mislead anybody. It may be as well, however, to have it understood, once and for all, how very wide apart the two cases are. Let us suppose that the TIMES had undertaken to report the hospitalities of Chappaqua before Mr. GREELEY's nomination for the Presidency. There were, to be sure, very few of them, but according to trustworthy evidence, these few were the occasion of rather droll incidents, a recital of which would have furnished very lively reading. Now, had we imitated the style of the Long Branch correspondents of the *Herald* and *World*, we might have dilated upon the funny experiences of Mr. GREELEY's ante-nomination guests, and by throwing in a few scarcely covert allusions to SOCRATES and XANTIPPE, we should have produced something at once more respectable and more readable than the dreary gossip served up by the spies who are instructed to note the down-sitting and the up-rising of the President.

In that case, however, we should have been justly chargeable with intruding upon what the organ calls "the private conversations of Mr. GREELEY with his intimate friends." To apply such a phrase to the recent weekly gatherings of politicians at Mr. GREELEY's farm is simply an abuse of language. Nobody knows better than the people who set the tunes for the "organ" that these Saturday meetings are simply occasions for public display. They are no more like the infrequent hospitalities of Chappaqua in ante-nomination days than a supper party of four is like a public dinner at Delmonico's. The privacy and the little domestic asperities of former "friendly" gatherings are equally wanting. The thing is as much intended for public effect as was the marriage of the daughter of Mr. GREELEY's distinguished supporter, WM. M. TWEED, and the guests are there to be catalogued as certainly as were the lavish presents of that remarkable wedding. Sometimes the artist of the *Day's Doings* is invited to show an admiring country how Mr. GREELEY can pose as a wood-chopper, and how the birds of the air and the beasts of the field stand all agape at the prospect of the Tammany candidate chopping his own head off. Invariably, special invitations are sent to the reporters of the *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Sunday Mercury* and sundry other journals besides. By an evident oversight, the TIMES has been omitted from these invitations. As it is a part of what the Professor would call the unwritten compact between us and our readers that we should furnish them with all the news, we, of course, considered it a matter of duty to send a representative to report the public reception of a personage so notorious as Mr. GREELEY. We shall continue to do that while this Chappaqua farm humbug goes on, and GEORGE N. SANDERS can attend with his bowie-knife if he thinks proper.

But the organ not only accuses us of unwarrantable intrusion at Chappaqua, but of a deliberate design "to travesty the doings and conversation of the host and hostess' friends." Here we join issue on a simple question of fact. Will Mr. GREELEY, or the newspaper that represents him, point out a single statement in our last report of the Chappaqua reception which is either exaggerated or untrue? We have had enough vague talk from that quarter already about "slander," "disreputable alliances" and so forth. Let us have some definite statement from the people who say they have been misrepresented, and we shall know how to meet it. Will Ex-Gov. ASHLEY, for example, deny that the TIMES account of his disgusting story about circumcising the red skins is literally true? Will Mr. GREELEY further deny that he proposed, either in jest or in earnest, to adopt a burlesque upon a rite which owed its origin to a Divine command, and its perpetuation to the undying significance of a holy symbolism, as a very proper kind of Indian policy? If it was a joke it was a very poor one, besides being insulting to the adherents of the oldest of all faiths. If it was meant to be taken seriously, it showed Mr. GREELEY to be more nearly a lunatic than his bitterest enemies have ever pretended. The *Tribune* does not venture to deny that the conversation reported actually took place. When it does deny it, we shall be prepared to place the trustworthiness of our report beyond all dispute.

Our Business Interests.

The bare possibility of Mr. GREELEY's election has already exercised a disturbing influence on almost all branches of trade. There can be no doubt that the moment the idea became general that Mr. GREELEY was likely to be successful, all American securities would fall heavily, for capitalists and business men generally look with profound alarm on the prospect of an eccentric visionary being placed at the head of the Government. Already, as we have said, the evil effects of GREELEY's candidacy are felt. We quote the following from the trade-circular of Messrs. THOMAS J. POPE & BROTHERS, dealers in pig-iron and metals, of Pearl-street, in this City. This passage is full of meaning to business men:

"The metal trade continues very quiet. The extreme heat of the weather, and the recently terminated labor strikes greatly adding to the Summer apathy of buyers and to the usual dullness of Midsummer business. With the close of the labor strikes many anticipated a revival of activity, but generally manufacturers and others are indisposed to open their shops just now, some having lost or relinquished large contracts, while others are waiting the opening of business events in August. *The nomination of Mr. Greeley has had a depressing effect on business, and has filled the minds of financial men with alarm and apprehension for the affairs of next season should he be unfortunately elected. His well-known 'on to Richmond' measures of specie payments—letting go all the reserve specie and currency in the Treasury, and declaring by act of Congress or by proclamation a return to specie payments the next day; his hatred so vituperatively expressed, of the trading classes, his association with Tweed and the deposed Ring leaders here, all point in his success to disaster and to the complete disorganization of society—disorganization being his pet doctrine, and 'what he knows' of it his favorite practice.*"

The Greeley organ, the moment this circular was brought to its notice, of course began bullying Messrs. POPE & Co. for daring to express their opinion on public affairs. What right have they to differ from Mr. GREELEY? FENTON's young disciples were set to work at this respectable firm, and they produced one of their usual impudent and foolish attacks. In reply to this trash, the following letter has been sent to us, and we publish it for the benefit of our readers:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice the *Tribune's* remarks upon our circular of July 12.

Evidently the sheep who bleat on that sheet for the now muzzled GREELEY, feel bad that any but Sir Oracles like them should be allowed to utter their political ideas; even a business man must not express his interest in affairs that concern his welfare and the future of trade. No others are capable of judging or speaking excepting the black-crow quills of the *Tribune* garrets. Indeed, these good people did speak very effectively when, at the commencement of the civil war, they recommended that the South be allowed to secede, and at its near termination, when victory was about to reward the outpouring of the national blood and treasure, Mr. GREELEY called upon the Government to spend three or four hundred millions of dollars to pay the South for the slaves then rebellion had already *made free*.

It was a picturesque and affecting scene that at Mr. GREELEY's Chappaqua, when Mr. SAUNDERS and REAGAN wept on GREELEY's neck, and each pledged the other "friendship, love and spoils" over the grinning waters of that famous frog-pond.

I inclose the following, clipped from the *Evening Post* of July 18. It shows that we are not single in our ideas about Mr. GREELEY; and, furthermore, most of the business men in the country find in this article an expression of their fears in the event of Mr. GREELEY's election.

THOS. J. POPE, JR.

From the Evening Post.

In the third place, there is every reason to expect the most serious financial disturbances if Mr. GREELEY is elected. We do not refer to the question of protection, though the advent to power of a man who actually advised the Liberal Republicans not to nominate him on the ground that he was a "ferocious protectionist" is alarming enough. But there is another point on which Mr. GREELEY is understood to hold views of the most extraordinary character, *which if he should carry them into execution, would involve the country in a frightful crash.* The *Tribune* (and this, too, was before Mr. GREELEY withdrew from it) has continually and persistently put forth the idea that the only thing necessary to bring about a resumption of specie payments is to post a notice on the Treasury doors announcing that on *a certain day specie payments shall be resumed*, and *presto*, the thing is done. *The gold with which to perform this amazing feat* is what the *Tribune* calls the "surplus" gold. But everybody knows that this surplus gold is only a balance, which is no real surplus, but comes into the Treasury one day and goes out of it the next. It would be no joke to resume specie payment in this way. The immediate effect of it would be *a financial panic;* from all changes of this kind we are likely to be completely exempt if Gen. GRANT remains in office. Indeed, if the Administration will only let gold alone, and neither contract nor expand; in short, *do just what Gen. Grant's Administration has been doing, the elasticity of trade and the increase of population alone will bring gold to par, just as it has been brought from* 300 *to* 112.

In reply to all this it is said: But we know what the defects of GRANT's Administration have been; GREELEY's Administration has not been tried, and he may be better. Now, the fact is that Gen. GRANT has been in office for four years, while Mr. GREELEY has been discussing politics in a pretty open manner for forty years under our eyes here in New-York. If we don't know him, no one does.

The National Centennial.

In less than four years the nation will be celebrating what, with the exception of the day of its birth, will be the day of days in American history. The one hundredth anniversary of American Independence is sure to be marked by rejoicings and festivities on a scale never before seen on the Continent. That memorable afternoon in Philadelphia will then, having reached the turning point of the century, begin to assume an air of antiquity unknown before; the Republic will have passed beyond its nonage, will put on, as it were, the *toga virilis* of nationality, will cease to be accounted a splendid but hazardous experiment, and will be acknowledged as a grand, historical fact.

The way in which July 4, 1876, is celebrated in the United States will be watched all over the world. Each step that is taken to do the occasion honor, the taste and purpose of every public action, will be carefully scanned and rigorously criticised. It will be, in fact, a matter of grave importance in its relation to the national dignity and the national pride that no errors should be made at a time so conspicuous and remarkable. WASHINGTON was very solicitous on this point, in connection with the national holidays, and although it may be said that, in our modern day, people are less punctilious of etiquette and conventions, it is questionable whether in this regard the change is an improvement. People may eschew formalities, and be as free and easy as they like in their private or social relations, and no great harm done. By common consent, such freedom may be assented to with the loss of as little self-respect as seems fit to those interested. But in public, or national relations, in dealing with foreign Powers, or taking action of any sort of a broadly representative character, it is not easy to be too circumspect or too delicate of the honor and position of the Republic.

The Fourth of July, 1876, will be commemorative of something more than the birthday of the nation. It will also commemorate its salvation. The grandest military triumphs of the late war befell, by happy chance, on the same date. Thus the country's redemption, its snatching, so to say, from the very jaws of destruction, will be rejoiced over, for all time, at the same period that marks its nativity. Thus, too, the names of WASHINGTON and GRANT will be indissolubly connected, the one as the father, the other as the savior of his country. And this reflection brings us to another intimately associated with the political problem that now agitates the whole community. It is that Americans should ask themselves betimes what manner of man they would wish to see at their head, as President, on the one hundredth anniversary of their independence; what kind of figure do they desire to send down the roll of history as the pendant, or companion, to GEORGE WASHINGTON on this illustrious occasion? It is not the least important of the considerations which should be kept in view when the choice is to be made between the renegade of Chappaqua and the Hero of Vicksburg and of Richmond.

Suburban Mail Delivery.

Just now, when so many City families are residing for the Summer in any one of a hundred villages within a radius of as many miles from New-York, attention is frequently called to the irregularity and slowness of the suburban mails. Indeed, it almost seems as though the speed of the mail service starting from New-York varied in exact rates to the distance. Usually it takes longer to get a letter to Brooklyn than to Boston. Now, although Brooklyn is not exactly to be called a suburban village, its mail delivery is a fair type of the usual suburban service. The other day, a direct exchange of letters between the City and a station on the Morris and Essex Road, distant only forty-five minutes by rail, occupied over four days.

This appears to be an unnecessary waste of time and, as we have said, in the case of people spending the Summer in the country, with members of the family left in the City, becomes productive of a vast amount of annoyance and anxiety. Nor is the case we have cited exceptional. It can be paralleled in the experience of people living anywhere within the prescribed limit along all the main railroad lines leading from the City. Whose is the fault? Does it lie with the local postmasters, or with the City office, or with the railroads? In any event it ought to be remedied at once. That it can be remedied is evident from the many and great reforms effected within a comparatively recent period in the general promptness of our mail delivery all over the country. Especially are we sure that the trouble can be removed if it lies with the New-York office, the present administration of which has done such agreeable wonders for us in our local delivery. Formerly it was easier and more certain to correspond with the Sandwich Islands than between the upper and the lower parts of the City. Now, with occasional lapses by way of concession to human infirmity, our City delivery is as prompt as can reasonably be expected, and when the device of letter-boxes comes into more general use, will leave us, we hope, nothing to desire. Let the Department do as much for suburban letter-writers, and those hapless exiles in Brooklyn whom it is sheer cruelty to keep a moment longer than necessary from the sweet consolations of Metropolitan remembrance and sympathy, and hosts of gratified correspondents will vote that it deserves well of the Republic.

A Defense that is a Confession.

What Mr. GREELEY and his organ know about honesty may be inferred from the way in which they have met the charges of the Binghamton *Republican*. The allegations sustained by affidavits and references to a voluminous correspondence which were made by the *Republican* are, mainly, these:

I. As early as September last, Mr. GREELEY was approached by prominent Democrats with a view to securing him as the candidate of their party in the Presidential campaign of 1872.

II. These negotiations, conducted on the one side by LEWIS CARMICHAEL and HORATIO SEYMOUR, and on the other by HORACE GREELEY, WALDO HUTCHINS and REUBEN E. FENTON, resulted in the positive declaration by Mr. GREELEY that, if the nomination were tendered him, he would consent to be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. This assurance was given verbally to Mr. CARMICHAEL in October, 1871.

III. Among the opinions subscribed to by Mr. GREELEY was one expressing his approval of the payment of pensions to rebel soldiers.

IV. Mr. GREELEY is therefore the candidate of the Democratic Party, and the "Liberal" Republicans were as grossly deceived by the professions of his friends at Cincinnati, as were the subscribers to the *Tribune* who were entrapped into renewing their subscriptions for a Republican paper after its editor had secretly sold himself and the influence of his paper to the Democrats.

To these well-substantiated charges the *Tribune* replies:

I. Mr. GREELEY had no understanding about making HORATIO SEYMOUR Secretary of State, in case of his election to the President's chair.

[Nobody ever said he had.]

II. Mr. GREELEY wrote many letters in reply to invitations to become a candidate for the Presidency, but he never said *in a letter* that he would accept the nomination.

[The first clause confirms the accusation; the second evades it. The *Republican* charges that his consent to accept the Democratic nomination was communicated verbally.]

III. Mr. GREELEY never asked that a meeting should be got up on his behalf; never invited any one to confer with him in *New-York* about the Presidency; and never invited any person to visit HORATIO SEYMOUR to win his favor or secure his support, &c.

[All evasions of the most palpable kind, leaving untouched the fact that whatever Mr. GREELEY may have neither "asked" nor "invited," he knew at least that his friends were doing it for him. The organ does not deny that Mr. GREELEY expressed his approval of the proposal *to award pensions to rebel soldiers*—a proposal which even HORATIO SEYMOUR refused to sanction. The charge, in common with, substantially, every other made in the same connection, may, therefore, be accepted as incapable of being disproved.]

We trust that the "Liberal" Republicans, the "independent" journalists, and the people generally, are perfectly satisfied with these creditable additions to the record of the Tammany candidate.

MINOR TOPICS.

We published a letter yesterday from "J. G.," relative to that chronic source of vexation, cabs. That our condition in this respect is about as bad as in all others where our corrupt Municipality has been concerned, we are ready to admit; but at the same time we think that if "J. G." and some of his affluent friends would take the trouble to help themselves, they would find their condition vastly improved. In this, as in other things, New-Yorkers have got too much into the way of grumbling but submitting, and doing nothing beyond writing to us to ventilate the grievance. Now, nobody patronizes hacks more than the gentlemen of Wall-street. Let them form a combination, contribute a few dollars, and on every occasion that a cab-driver misbehaves, rigorously "take the law of him" through a sharp attorney, instructed to press relentlessly for the heaviest penalty. A few convictions would do much to mitigate the extortion and impudence of these predatory pests. For our own part, we will undertake that there shall be no lack of prominence and support given to such proceedings as we suggest.

It is said that a New-Yorker and a Bostonian have made a very queer bet. The amount is twenty-five thousand dollars, and the question at issue is whether or not fresh salmon is better cooked at a certain hotel in Vermont than at any, or all, of nine first-class houses in the United States and Canada. Umpires are to visit the various hotels, which are specifically named, without giving notice of their coming, and they are to decide the wager. Of course, this is a crack advertisement for the Vermont hotel; and if it stimulates other inns to cook fish, or anything else, better than they now do, no one need regret it. We should say that the "flesh" of the umpires must, as *Mercutio* says, be considerably "fishified" by the time they get through; and we hope the winner of the twenty-five thousand dollars will remember the TIMES' Children's Excursion Fund.

The postal telegraph system is working very well in England. During the last week of June, the messages ran up to more than three hundred thousand—an excess of seventy thousand over the corresponding week of last year. For the quarter ended in June, the increase exceeds a million over the same quarter in 1871. These figures have great significance. When the lines were worked by the companies an annual augmentation of ten per cent. was thought high; but at present, under the Government, the rise is more than thirty per cent.

Following up the International Prison Congress, a Woman's Peace Congress began its sittings in London on the evening of July 8. The movement has been conceived and organized by our countrywoman, Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, who went to England expressly for this purpose. Lady BOWRING opened the proceedings, which took place at St. George's Hall, and said that women had far more to do with war than, perhaps, they imagined; that home influences had a vast deal to do with the matter, and that intelligent women, by banding together in the interest of peace, might exert a powerful influence. Of the substantial truth of this there can be no doubt, and we rejoice that an American lady has originated a movement which must be ameliorating and salutary in effect, if not immediately effectual.

There is still another trouble for Trimountain. The spirits have been consulted touching the Robeson gold mine. Our readers may remember that ROBESON got a lot of cash from the solid men of Boston, by way of purchase money, for stock in his Oregon mine. After that, he went with a party to San Francisco—professing the intent to go with them on to Oregon, and then left them in the lurch, and departed none knew whither. Now, the spirits say that ROBESON has been maligned, and that his absence was entirely involuntary. According to these ghostly counselors, on the morning when that ingenious speculator was to have sailed for Portland, he was "garroted" by two men, who set upon him, put chloroform to his nose, threw him down, stole his watch, pocket-book, and other valuables, and then took him to "a remote part of the city, where he now lies under the care of a short man"—who was one of his assailants. The gold mine really exists in Oregon, add the spirits, and not alone in ROBESON's imagination; but the confederates of the short man are after it, and the unfortunate discoverer is very near the "Summer land," to which he will probably soon go. We trust the investors in Robeson stock are satisfied with this probable and ingenious explanation.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Latest Aspect of the Williamsport, Penn., Strike.

Extraordinary Efforts to Conceal What is Done at Geneva.

Discussing the Banishment of Jesuits from England.

Importation of Coal from Belgium into England.

Fearful Cruelties by a Band of Kidnappers in Mexico.

THE WILLIAMSPORT STRIKERS.

Prompt Action of Gov. Geary—A Strong Force of Military Present to Keep Order.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 23.—The Governor has issued his proclamation in relation to the Williamsport disturbance, declaring that the acts of the strikers, in preventing others from working, are unlawful, and directing the military to hold themselves in readiness to enforce the law and bring the offenders to justice.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 23.—The riot here, which threatened to prove serious, has been effectually suppressed. A body of 800 militia, under Gen. Merrill, arrived here this morning, and a number of persons were arrested, including Greery, Birmingham, Whittan and Blake, the leaders of the labor reformers. The streets are full of people, but order is preserved. The strikers held a meeting this morning, but dispersed on the arrest of their speakers. They will reassemble this afternoon. The military force now here will be sufficient to preserve the peace.

Arrests Continue—Bars and Saloons Closed by Order of the Mayor—Rumors of Bodies of Miners Approaching.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 23.—A meeting of reformers was held this afternoon at their head-quarters. Many arrests have been made, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of fifty-eight men. Birmingham was released this afternoon on $10,000 bail, and immediately rearrested, charged with inciting a riot on July 22. In default of $20,000 bail he was again committed for a hearing.

Mayor Starkweather has ordered the saloons and hotel bars to be closed until further notice. He also requests peaceable citizens to return to their homes until the excitement is subdued. Camp equipage arrived here this evening, and, from all appearances, the troops will remain here some time.

The city is full of rumors. One is to the effect that a large body of miners from Luzerne County will arrive; also, miners from Rolston, twenty-five miles above here. This rumor is generally discredited. The excitement is not as intense as it was last night, and all await further developments and the trial of the arrested strikers.

Great fear was entertained of fires, but nothing of the kind has occurred yet, although false alarms have been given.

THE GENEVA BOARD.

No Session Yesterday or Today—Secrecy Observed as to the Most Minute Particulars.

GENEVA, July 23.—Owing to an unforeseen difficulty, of which nothing is known, there was no session of the Tribunal of Arbitration today, nor will there be any to-morrow. The precautions to preserve the secrecy of the deliberations of the Tribunal extend to the most minute particulars, and nothing whatever can be learned relative to its proceedings.

LONDON, July 23.—It is understood that before Parliament takes its vacation the Government will send in a communication relative to the proceedings before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration.

Watching the Correspondents—Rigid Surveillance—The Death of the English Correspondent.

GENEVA, July 23.—Strictest secrecy has been enjoined upon the coachmen, servants and hotel-keepers respecting the doings, sayings or movements of the members of the Board of Arbitration. Answers are refused even to inquiries as to the health of an arbitrator.

The death of the English correspondent here still remains a mystery. The name of the victim is Walker, not Warne, as the local papers first had it. Fifteen persons are under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the affair.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Question of Banishing the Jesuits Under the Act of 1829 Discussed—Strike in Liverpool.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, there was some discussion upon the subject of the arrival of French Communists in England, during which a significant question was put to the Government by Sir Robert Peel, who, after alluding to the fact that Germany had expelled the Jesuits, asked the Premier whether the Government intended to enforce the section of the Roman Catholic Relief act of 1829, which provides for the banishment from England of all members of the Society of Jesus.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the subject was an important one, and must be taken into serious consideration by the Government. He added that though the law in question was now nearly half a century old, no steps had yet been taken for its enforcement.

The railway porters in Liverpool are on a strike, and business is seriously interfered with.

Coal Advancing—Importations from Belgium.

LONDON, July 23.—The price of coal is advancing, and the ocean steamers have raised their fares. Everything connected with the coal trade is higher. Importation of the article from Belgium has commenced.

MEXICO.

A Band of Kidnappers Discovered—Prominent Citizens Seized for Ransom—Execution of Three of the Band—Outrages Against Americans—The Revolution.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16, via HAVANA, July 22.—Great excitement prevails on account of the immense number of abductions by kidnappers, who demand heavy ransoms to restore the captured persons. All the available means of the Government are now employed to crush this business. On Thursday, the 11th inst., Gov. Montiel, accompanied by a large body of police, surrounded the Plazuela de San Lucas, and in a pit under the ground floor found Señor Cervantes, who had been lately kidnapped. Cervantes' face was bound up, with only his mouth and nose left clear for the purpose of respiration. The kidnappers had also placed a gag in his mouth and filled his ears with wax, and allowed him but one egg daily for subsistence. Cervantes had been captured in the night by five men, while he was returning in a carriage with his family from the hotel to his residence. A number of documents were found in the house which confirm the existence of a secret society, composed of criminals of all nations, with the title of "Italia Roja." The society is generally known, however, as the "Sociedad Terrible." Three of the five kidnappers of Cervantes were arrested the same day. They were the Spaniards Ricardo Bello, aged twenty-years, and Gumersindo Numez, aged eighteen years, and a Mexican named Jose Maria Orta, aged twenty-five years. They confessed their guilt, and stated that the society was organized outside of the Republic of Mexico, and that the same gang had committed numerous similar acts. The three prisoners were executed in San Lucas Square the same evening, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. In the pocket of one of the prisoners was found a list of forty persons who were to be kidnapped. A rigorous warfare has been started against the organization which is expected to destroy it. The same band kidnapped a Frenchman named Bassot, and tore out his eyes and tongue. Bassot died while in their hands. Fifteen persons, suspected of being members of the gang, have lately been arrested. The *Moniteur* mentions sixteen recent cases of kidnapping, all of which were accompanied with horrible barbarities.

Considerable excitement has been created because of the non attention of the American officials to the murder of Dr. Yoe, and the imprisonment of Thiele, an American citizen. The postal authorities have again interrupted correspondence addressed to the American Minister. The authorities at Oaxaca suppressed letters directed to the Minister, which contained statements regarding the murder of an American. This act has been overlooked by the American Minister, owing to his very friendly relations with the Mexican Government. After discovering that the author of the letters was an American, the authorities imprisoned him, and he remains in jail without being informed of his crime. No efforts have been made to obtain his release.

The revolution in Jalisco is assuming importance. Negrete has captured the Pachuca and Real del Monte mines, the richest in the world. This capture will give a new impetus to the revolution. Pachuca is fifty miles from the capital.

Minister Nelson leaves Mexico on the 1st of August. Secretary Bliss is improving and will soon be able to assume the duties of the Legation.

The people are getting tired of the anarchy now prevailing, and believe that it is impossible for Juarez to maintain peace. They demand that Juarez resign and enable Lerdo de Tejada, his legal successor, to assume the Presidency.

It is rumored that an extra session of Congress will be called.

The idea of repairing the Jalisco telegraph has been abandoned. The revolutionists burn every house near which an unbroken wire exists.

The mail service between Tulancindo and Ometusco has been suspended because the revolutionists steal the letters and kill the mules.

A correspondent of the *Two Republics*, writing from Minatitlan, describes the terrible condition of affairs in that section of the country. Outrages by kidnappers were frequent. The son of Mr. Blumenkron, an American, residing in Peubla, had been kidnapped.

The stage-route between Vera Cruz and Jalape having become unprofitable, it has been abandoned.

The Spanish Consul at Vera Cruz hoisted his flag on the 4th of July, in honor of American independence. The flag-staff was struck by lightning and shivered to pieces.

THE CROPS.

July Report of the Agricultural Bureau—Increased Acreage in Corn—Improved Condition of Wheat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—The July report of the Department of Agriculture is now ready. The reports of corn represent 989 counties, including an area usually producing 700,000,000 bushels annually, and indicating an increase of three per cent. This is equivalent to more than 750,000 acres, and the total area in this great crop of the country, which nearly equals in extent the aggregate of all other tilled crops together, is probably about 35,000,000 acres.

The States in which an increase of acreage is reported are as follows: New-Jersey, 2 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 2; Georgia, 1; Alabama, 3; Mississippi, 1; Louisiana, 8; Texas, 8; Arkansas, 4; West Virginia, 2; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 10; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 1; Missouri, 4; Kansas, 28; Nebraska, 20; California, 1.

A diminution appears in Maine of 4 per cent., Vermont 2, Massachusetts 4, Rhode Island 5, Connecticut 6, New-York 1, North Carolina 2, Tennessee 1, Wisconsin 4, Minnesota 3. The area in the remaining States is reported the same as last year. Of the reports from 989 counties, 263 place the condition above 100; 413 below 100. Illinois is represented by 65 counties, of which 22 stand above the average and 23 below. Of 64 counties in Missouri, the condition of corn is above the average in 16 and below in 25. Of 36 counties in Kansas, 8 only send figures less than 100. In Iowa, where cold, cloudy weather generally prevailed in Spring, followed by changeable weather, and in some sections heavy rains, only two reports of condition are above 100, and in Ohio, where the drouth has been severe, but three reports of 45 give figures higher than 100. The States making returns higher than 100 are: Vermont, 101; North Carolina, 101; Alabama, 110; Mississippi, 110; Louisiana, 119; Texas, 110; Kentucky, 103; California, 101.

The following return a condition below the average: Maine, 96; New-Hampshire, 98; Massachusetts, 98; Rhode Island, 92; Connecticut, 98; New-York, 95; New-Jersey, 96; Pennsylvania, 98; Delaware, 92; Maryland, 92; Virginia, 94; South Carolina, 96; Georgia, 94; Florida, 78; Arkansas, 95; West Virginia, 95; Ohio, 90; Michigan, 96; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 99; Wisconsin, 86; Minnesota, 86; Iowa, 88; Missouri, 97; Kansas, 98; Nebraska, 97; Oregon, 97. Tennessee is placed at 100.

Wheat—An improvement in the condition of wheat is reported from New-York, Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and to a slight degree in some other States, while a small decline is reported in Ohio and in some of the Southern States. The averages in the Winter wheat States stand as follows: Connecticut, 94; New-York, 78; New-Jersey, 69; Pennsylvania, 69; Delaware, 75; Maryland, 57; Virginia, 99; North Carolina, 112; South Carolina, 103; Georgia, 102; Alabama, 1:6; Mississippi, 108; Texas, 145; Arkansas, 106; Tennessee, 105; West Virginia, 95; Kentucky, 112; Ohio, 75; Indiana, 88; Missouri, 66.

Of the States producing almost exclusively Spring wheat: Maine, 108; New-Hampshire, 103; Vermont, 104; Wisconsin, 101; Minnesota, 110; Iowa, 108; Nebraska, 112; Oregon, 95; California, (which is not fully reported,) 120 for early sown and 112 for late; Kansas—Spring, 95; Winter, 60; Illinois—Spring, 104; Winter, 92; Michigan—Spring, 98; Winter, 81.

The average condition for the United States is almost exactly the same as in June, or ninety-four—six per cent. less than an average. The quality of the grain is uniformly superior in the Middle States. In Ohio, Michigan and Missouri, and wherever inferior condition is reported, the straw is short, but the heads are generally long and well filled, the kernels plump and heavy. The quality of the Southern wheat will probably prove as fine as any ever produced in that section in threshing. The fullness of the heads in proportion to the quality of the straw, causes the yield to exceed the expectation, and may go far to offset the small decrease in the reported condition. It is quite probable that the general excellence of the grain will make the present crop of equal value to that of last year. There has been almost entire exemption from rust, and comparatively little complaint of insects. The Hessian fly is reported in several places, more numerously in the Ohio Valley, and the chinch bug has caused losses in many counties of Illinois, Iowa and Michigan.

The Wheat Crop in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23.—Reports from some sections state that the heavy rains of the past two days have somewhat injured the wheat crop, but the damage is thought to be trifling in the aggregate.

LOSS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND.

Narrow Escape of the Crew and Passengers—The Steamer Running Twelve Knots in a Dense Fog.

EASTPORT, Me., July 23.—The steamer New-England struck about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, within one and a half hours of high tide on the easterly ledge of Eastern Wolf, a bold, rocky island about fifteen miles east of Eastport, during a dense fog. She was valued at $140,000, her cargo costing about $50,000. She was 1,000 tons burden, and had just been thoroughly refitted. There was no marine insurance on the vessel, but a fire risk of $50,000. The loss of the New-England will not interfere with the business of the Company. The New-Brunswick will take her place on Wednesday.

The clerk of the steamer saved his money and papers, and most of the bedding and furniture, except that in the cabin, were saved. It was perfectly calm at the time, though the fog was so dense that the people on board could not see twenty feet from the steamer. There were two feet of water on "the Wolf" when she struck. She was going at the rate of twelve knots, and two revolutions of the wheel were made to back her; two feet more of space would have permitted her escape. She heeled over so that the water rushed into the after gangway. The wooden small boat was stove on the rocks, but the metallic boat proved serviceable. The vessel turned over at high tide this morning, and she is covered with water. She will be a total loss.

There was no panic among the passengers and crew. The passengers seconded the efforts of the officers and crew in doing all that could be done. Had the weather been rough all hands must have been lost. Her cargo consisted principally of fish and wool. There were some horses on board, which got safely ashore by swimming.

The passengers left here this morning to take the cars at St. Andrews for Boston. They put up a tent on the rock before the steamer Bell Brown came to their rescue.

A Pretended Heir to Lochy Ostrom.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 23.—A. C. Davenport, of Gonzales County, Texas, who represented himself as an heir to the estate of Lochy Ostrom, the miser, has disappeared from this city, and circumstances have transpired which show that he is visiting prominent places, endeavoring to fraudulently obtain money by false and forged checks. The attorneys who have his heirship claim in hand denounce him as an impostor.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

The Democratic Course the Penitence of a Dying Suicide—Dishonesty of Greeley Exposed—The Extremest Centralizer, Dead or Alive, Except Hamilton—Large Republican Meeting in Cincinnati.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, July 23.—Hon. John Sherman addressed a large Republican meeting in this city this evening. In reviewing the Baltimore platform, he claimed that the Democratic Party had abandoned its former position and adopted an essentially Republican platform, thus approving and acquiescing in all the great changes and reforms adopted by the Republican Party. In regard to the seventh plank, denouncing repudiation, the Senator said this is a voluntary renunciation of all resolves and threats made by the Democratic leaders, that in some form or under some device the plighted faith of the nation would be violated. The shadow of repudiation which clung to us like the shirt of Nessus, from the example of some of the States, has increased the rate of interest on all our public securities, and, accompanied by open threats of the Democratic leaders, has cost the people of the United States enough to build half a dozen Pacific Railroads. These sentiments in a Democratic platform read like the penitential sigh of a dying suicide. If all these glorious resolves are so good now, why were they not made one, two, ten years ago? What merit is there in glorying over accomplished facts, unless you contributed to their accomplishment? What virtue is there in mourning opportunities lost? What reward does the Democratic Party deserve for forcing these measures, all now on the highway of accomplished success, when they so bitterly opposed them at their inception?

Senator Sherman then spoke of the political bearings of the present campaign, and, after alluding to the successful management of the Republican Party in the past, he said: It promises to complete and perfect civil service reform, to abolish the franking privilege, to continue a reduction of taxes and the national debt, and, as far as it is possible for the National Government to do so, to secure to capital such facilities, and to labor such reward as to fairly divide the profits of production, and to adjust the interests of these two great servants of civilization. It approves of the liberal amnesty already granted to the rebels, and promises to make it universal as soon as public safety will allow. Every promise made in the past had been fulfilled, and those made for the future would also be fulfilled. The Liberal Republican defection, he thought, was caused by minor differences, or petty disappointments, but the masses would stand by the old party. He spoke of the results attained by Grant's Administration, and compared them with the petty personal charges against the President. He asked if it would be better to bring in such a hungry horde to effect reform in appointments to office. Though eager now, how many would be Liberal Democrats when they fail in their ambition?

Should Greeley take the oath of office, he would swear to veto any act of Congress that does not meet his approval. He cannot approve of a free-trade tariff if he is an honest man, and yet he contrived, and penned by his own hand, a plank of a platform by which he agrees that, in no event, will he perform the duty of a President on any bill that affects the taxes imposed upon the people. Is this honest?

The Senator (Sherman) referred to the Democratic arguments of centralization and States rights. The latter had been surrendered by that party, and their leader (Greeley) went further for extending the powers of the National Government than any man dead or living except Alexander Hamilton. Senator Sherman then entered into a history of Grant's Administration, alluding to the differences with Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz, the charges in regard to San Domingo, the sale of arms to France, military rings, &c., speaking strongly in defense of the President, and closed with an earnest appeal to all not to risk all the results of a Republican Administration to follow the wild vagaries of a party headed by Greeley and supported by an unnatural coalition of all the hungry elements of disorganized parties.

AUSTRIA.

Promulgation of the Trades Mark Treaty with the United States.

VIENNA, July 23.—The Trades-mark Convention between Austria and the United States went into effect today. The Pesth journals express gratification that President Grant's proclamation, declaring the treaty in force, was officially promulgated in the Hungarian, as well as in the English and German languages, regarding the incident as a tribute to their nationality.

ALDERMAN "BILLY" M'MULLIN.

A Desperado Shot by Another in Philadelphia—Condition of the Alderman Precarious.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—Last night, Wm. McMullin, of the Fourth Ward, was shot in the breast by Hugh Mara, one of the recently-pardoned convicts, and is not expected to recover. The shooting took place in a tavern adjoining the Moyamensing Fire-hose House, where the anniversary exercises of the company were in progress. The Alderman had followed a man for the theft of a bouquet into the tavern.

The condition of Alderman McMullin is critical, and his physicians fear that the wound will prove fatal. The report that the ball was extracted is incorrect. Hugh Mara, who shot Mr. McMullin, is still at large, and it is supposed that he has escaped from the city.

Conjecture as to the Motive of the Attack—Condition of the Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—There are many rumors rife concerning the shooting of McMullen, but nothing definite is known. For some time past there has been a division in the ranks of the Moyamensing Association, the young members, led by Alderman Frank Devitt, being in favor of a sale of the property, while the older ones, marshaled by Alderman McMullen, favored keeping up the organization. It is now stated that Dougherty, a prison companion of Mara, was of the gang that aided in the escape of the would-be murderer. This is strengthened by the fact that all efforts to find Dougherty have proved unavailing. The attending physicians, at a late hour to-night, pronounced the wounded man in a critical condition.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 24—1 A. M.—The low barometer that was Monday night in Iowa has moved over Lake Huron, and now extends from Pennsylvania north into Canada; rain and cloud have prevailed north and east of Indiana; light rain is now falling at Boston; the barometer has risen decidedly from Texas to Georgia; north and west winds with numerous areas of light rain and cloudy weather have been reported from Lake Huron southward to Arkansas, but clearing weather is now extending over this region. A local storm was Tuesday afternoon apparently moving from Kansas eastward.

PROBABILITIES.

Partly cloudy but pleasant weather prevail on Wednesday from Pennsylvania and the upper lakes southward to the Gulf. Cloudy weather extend over New-England and Canado, clearing away by Wednesday night.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The weather in England is wet, but favorable to the growing crops.

Major Sterrett Ramsey, aged eighty-two, the oldest pay-master in the United States Navy, died in Gettysburg yesterday.

The American Philological Association commenced its annual session yesterday, in Manning Hall, Brown University.

Daniel Marsh, of Walpole, N. H., committed suicide at Keene on Monday by hanging himself.

John J. Kelley, a merchant and member of the Georgia Legislature from Savannah, died on Monday night after a brief illness.

Judge John Bush, a California pioneer, a native of Peru, Ind., died of apoplexy at Placerville, Cal., on Monday.

Mark F. Warren, a well-known citizen of Charlestown, Mass., died suddenly on Monday of paralysis.

A report is circulated that the white settlers at the forks of the Skeena River, in British Columbia, have been all murdered by Indians.

The body of a man named Cady was found on Loupe Fork, opposite Grand Island, Nebraska, on Monday, shot and stabbed. No clue to the murderers has been found yet.

It has been ascertained that Mr. Warne, the English correspondent who was found dead on Saturday in Geneva, Switzerland, was not murdered, but that his death was the result of an accident.

By the fall of a hoisting machine at McNeale & Urban's safe factory in Cincinnati yesterday morning, Julius Urban, brother of the proprietor, was killed and three of the employes seriously injured.

WASHINGTON.

An Explicit Denial of the Slanders of Carl Schurz.

The Record of a Greeley Reformer—Movements of the President—Good News from Republicans Everywhere—A New Campaign Document.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Mr. Schurz's speech at St. Louis has received no attention here, except in that part where he accuses the President of having tried to bribe him in the San Domingo affair. This is not a new charge. Mr. Sumner and Mr. Schurz have repeated it in a general way a half score of times. Mr. Schurz may be sincere in his belief that the President was knowing and advising to some propositions made to him in the San Domingo matter, but that is even to be doubted. As will be seen by the absolute denial published through the Associated Press, his whole story is without any foundation in fact. In addition to a broad denial of the charge it may be said that great surprise is manifested here at the entire statement. Nothing of the kind ever was done within the knowledge of any member of the Administration, and no one can conjecture to what and to whom Mr. Schurz refers. Much curiosity but no anxiety will be relieved, if he will fulfill his promise and publish fuller information. The other parts of his speech have been repeated in the Senate Chamber till even the eloquence and reputation of the speaker could not get an audience without previous advertisement and the promise of a change of programme.

THE RECORD OF A REFORMER.

The Albany Postmaster (Filkins) that was but is not, who has gone down to the Old North State for Greeley and Fenton, deserves mention as a Reformer. He was appointed at Albany early after the beginning of Grant's Administration, to succeed a Johnson appointee. He secured the name of a great many citizens of Albany to his papers, representing to them that he would introduce reform. Afterward he got into trouble about a return of false vouchers, but the charges appear not to have been sustained. At any rate he succeeded in adjusting his accounts with the Government, so that no loss was sustained. But his management of the Post-office was so incompetent, and it was charged corrupt, that many of those who had first indorsed him withdrew their indorsements or signed papers begging for his removal. It was said, among other things, that he had an arrangement with W. G. Weed, by which all applicants for positions were turned over to him to trade with, and those were employed who were willing to give from $100 to $250 each for appointments; that Weed kept half of the money so received, and gave the other half to Filkins. He was understood to be in a ring which made money by robbing Federal office-holders in such ways as this. When the effort was making to have him replaced by a man who would reform such abuses, he ordered his letter-carriers, while in their official duties, to take around the petitions to solicit signers. The carriers demurred, and explained their unusual conduct by saying they had to obey orders or lose their places. This Filkins, no doubt, will prove one of the "friends" that Mr. Greeley knows better than his traducers do. He and Wood and Blumenberg are the kind of "carpet-baggers" Mr. Greeley is just now furnishing North Carolina.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and Gen. Porter will probably remain here no longer than till to-morrow night, when they will return to Long Branch. The President and his family go to Niagara Falls next week.

CHEERING REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS.

The Republican Committee here is in the constant receipt of letters giving the most encouraging facts in regard to the political situation. The news from North Carolina continues excellent, and a large majority is regarded certain against the free-trade candidate of the Democracy.

WHAT GREELEY KNOWS.

The pamphlet giving an account of what Mr. Greeley knows, being choice extracts from the New-York *Tribune*, will be ready for distribution to-morrow or in a day or two. It has been collated and edited by a careful hand, and is the richest campaign document ever produced in this country. There never has been a question about which Mr. Greeley has not known something on every side, and this pamphlet gives such knowledge of his in his own language, and so cannot be open to the charge of misrepresentation.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

AN EXPLICIT DENIAL OF SCHURZ'S SLANDER.

The charge made last evening by Senator Schurz, in his St. Louis Speech, to the effect that he had been offered official patronage by President Grant, or his friends, to vote against his convictions of duty in regard to the annexation of San Domingo, was laid before the President by Secretary Belknap, on General Grant's arrival here this morning. The President pronounces the whole statement, as far as it attempts to reflect upon him, as absolutely unfounded in fact. In no way was any one ever authorized to tender to Mr. Schurz or any other Senator, the control or use of any patronage for his approval of the San Domingo annexation policy or any other measure of this Administration. The President expresses his earnest desire that Mr. Schurz will at once publish the letter which he claims to have in relation to this pretended proffer, in order that, if any one has so imposed upon the Senator, it may lead to a full exposure of the dishonest motives and character of such person.

JACOB THOMPSON.

The letter of Jacob Thompson to J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Southern Confederacy, found among the Confederate archives which have recently been sold to this Government, shows that Thompson was the regularly authorized agent of the Confederacy, both for the purpose of procuring the burning of New-York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati, and for organizing a counter-revolution at the North. For these purposes Thompson and his associates, Clay, Holcomb, and Sanders, were supplied with a million dollars in gold, and, in furtherance of their schemes, they were in communication with residents at the North, and met some of them personally at Niagara. The St. Alban's raid and the attempt to free the Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, were some of the results. It is said that this letter possesses the greatest public interest of all the documents which have thus far been examined. It is very long and details with minuteness the proceedings of Thompson and his associates. The papers are in the custody of the Treasury Department.

WORSTED GOODS.

John C. Hopper, Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association of New-York, had an interview with Secretary Boutwell today, when, Mr. Hopper states, the long-debated question as to whether worsted goods are included in the new ten per cent. reduction of the Tariff act of June 6, 1872, was finally settled, and that the decision will soon be officially announced. Mr. Hopper was prepared in the matter, as he had obtained the opinions of the leading members of the Finance and Ways and Means Committee, as to the intention of Congress, which were that worsted goods were included in the reduction; also, that the ten per cent. reduction is to apply to the chief value of all mixed materials enumerated in the act.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A competitive examination will be held on the 2d of August for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the office of Deputy Controller of the Currency. The Board of Examiners have made official notice thereof.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

William Styles, seventeen years old, was almost instantly killed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Communipaw, yesterday, shortly after 12 o'clock. Styles was employed in one of the shops of the Company, and left for his dinner at 12 o'clock. On crossing the track he was struck by Engine No. 39, attached to the 11½ train from New-York. He was struck in the head and back, and thrown to a considerable distance. On being picked up it was found that his skull was crushed, and he died before medical assistance arrived. Persons who saw the accident say that the engineer gave no signal of the near approach of the train, and the train was not stopped to ascertain the result of the accident.

BALTIMORE.

Greeley's Official Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 1872.

DEAR SIR: It is our pleasure, in compliance with the instructions of the Democratic National Convention assembled in this city, to inform you that you have been unanimously nominated its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

The Convention, consisting of 732 delegates, representing every State and Territory in the Union, adopted, without amendments, the declaration of principles affirmed by the Convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and strengthened by the indorsement contained in your letter of acceptance.

The action of the great body of delegates proves that they are, with singular unanimity, determined to enter under your leadership upon the patriotic duty of restoring to the administration of the Government purity and integrity, and that independence to its departments which regards the Constitution as alike the source and the limit of Federal power.

Laying aside the differences of the past, abandoning all purpose of mere partisan advantage, asking for no pledge other than that of fidelity to the principles to which they have given their deliberate and resolute adherence, and which they believe will command the approval of a large majority of the American people, they tender you their nomination, confident that peace and good government will be inaugurated and maintained under your Administration.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
J. R. DOOLITTLE, Chairman of Convention.
To Hon. HORACE GREELEY, New-York.

MR. GREELEY'S ACCEPTANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Upon mature deliberation, it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst. some further and fuller response than the hasty, unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 12th.

That your Convention saw fit to accord its highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years, is essentially noteworthy. That many of you originally preferred that the Liberal Republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united with us in the support of Adams or Trumbull, Davis or Brown, is well known. I owe my adoption at Baltimore wholly to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a concentration of forces upon any new ticket had been proved impracticable. Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nominations, certain as I am that you would not have thus concurred had you not deemed me upright and capable, I find nothing in the circumstance calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit.

But that your Convention saw fit, in adopting the Cincinnati ticket, to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take this important step by no party necessity, real or supposed. It might have accepted the candidates of the Liberal Republicans upon grounds entirely its own, or it might have presented them (as the first Whig National Convention did Harrison and Tyler) without adopting any platform whatever. That it chose to plant itself deliberately, by a vote nearly unanimous, upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles which are at once incontestably Republican and emphatically Democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long-distracted country.

Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery—a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act for the most part on the defensive—in resistance to the diffusion rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage. Throughout most of those years my vision was uncheered, my exertions were rarely animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmance by your Convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct—that, despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few, there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the re-establishment of human bondage, whether in letter or in spirit. I am thereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American Independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of '76 will no longer be regarded as "glittering generalities," but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric.

I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition. Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of blacks, I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white countrymen. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence. My view contemplates not the hundreds proscribed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the men of their unfettered choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New-England wherein I was born, in whose common schools I was taught. I rank no other people above them in intelligence, capacity, and moral worth. But, while they do many things well, and some admirably, there is one thing which I am sure they cannot wisely or safely undertake, and that is the selection, for States remote from and unlike their own, of the persons by whom those States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then republican institutions were unfit, and aristocracy the only true political system.

Yet, what have we recently witnessed? Zebulon B. Vance, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature of North Carolina—a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election—refused the seat in the Federal Senate to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature thus constrained to choose another in his stead or leave the State unrepresented for years. The votes of New-England thus deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice, and compelled her to send another in his stead—another who, in our late contest, was, like Vance, a rebel, and a fighting rebel, but who had not served in Congress before the war as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union till after the close of his term. I protest against the disfranchisement of a State—presumptively of a number of the States—on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in stronger light the indignity to North Carolina and the arbitrary, capricious tyranny which dictated it. I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal, in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens, and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy.

Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing—namely, equal rights, regardless of creed, or clime, or color. I hail this as a genuine new departure from outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and Reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great Liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated, is to be determined not by words but by deeds. With me if I steadily advance, over me if I falter, its grand array moves on to achieve for our country her glorious, beneficent destiny. I remain, gentlemen, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. James R. Doolittle, Chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. F. W. Sykes, John C. Maccabe and others, Committee.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Singular and Murderous Attack on a German Music Teacher.

Yesterday afternoon, Tugenbold Müller, a music teacher, forty-six years of age, residing at No. 25 Delancey-street, received a letter signed "Fisher," in which the writer requested Müller to meet him in the lager-beer saloon in First-avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, at 9½ last evening. At the hour named, Müller repaired to the lager-beer saloon indicated in the epistle, and there met the party who had desired the interview. This person, who was an entire stranger to Müller, introduced himself as a Mr. Fisher, residing in St. Mark's-place. In course of conversation Fisher stated that he desired to engage Mr. Müller's services to instruct some members of his family, and asked the music teacher to accompany him to his residence for the purpose of being introduced to his family. Unsuspicious of all danger Müller accompanied the stranger, chatting familiarly and pleasantly as they proceeded on their way. When they reached the sidewalk immediately in front of 65 St. Mark's-place an unknown man sprang upon them from the stoop, and drawing a revolver fired point-blank at Müller. The unknown assailant was so excited that the bullet went wide of its mark, and Müller remained uninjured. The unknown thereupon assaulted Müller with the pistol, cut him severely about the face, and knocking out two of his teeth. The unknown man and Fischer then fled, and made their escape. Mr. Müller says he is at loss to imagine the cause of the assault made upon him, and the whole affair is enveloped in mystery. The Police have an accurate description of the man calling himself Fisher, and are making a strict search for him, in the hope of elucidating the mystery surrounding the case.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Prospect Park Fair Grounds.

Notwithstanding a clouded sky and a threatened deluge, there was a large attendance of trotting turfmen at the course of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association, yesterday, to witness two contests announced to take place there, which promised exciting sport. The first was a match for $300, mile heats, best three in five, between Hiram Howes' ch. g. Teazer, in harness, and M. Myers' s. g. Market Boy, to wagon. It was a well-known fact that Market Boy had a great deal more speed than his competitor, but notwithstanding this, Teazer was made the favorite by a certain ring, and there was evidently a fraud intended, which manifested itself during the progress of the contest. It was palpable enough that Market Boy was being pulled in order to allow Teazer to win, which he did after a contest of five heats, but the judges saw through the little game and defeated the intentions of the sharpers by declaring all pools and bets off and suspending Myers, the driver of Market Boy, for ninety days, a decision that was received with manifestations of delight by the "innocents." And Myers may consider himself fortunate in not receiving a heavier punishment. The second trot was for a sweepstakes of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Hiram Howe's s. g. Greenhorn, to wagon; J. Murphy's blk. g. John Kase, in harness, and A. Patterson's b. g. Toney, also in harness. This was a well-contested race, and was won by the favorite, Greenhorn, in four heats, Toney capturing the first heat. The following are the

SUMMARIES.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION, LONG ISLAND, Tuesday, July 13.—Match $300; mile heats; best three in five.

H. W. Howell's ch. g. Teazer, in harness	1	2	1	2	1
M. Myers' s. g. Market Boy, to wagon	2	1	2	1	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	45	1:25	2:55½
Second heat	46	1:25	2:55
Third heat	46	1:26	2:56
Fourth heat	43	1:24	2:52¼
Fifth heat	45	1:30	3:00

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $300; mile heats; best three in five.

H. W. Howes' s. g. Greenhorn, to wagon	3	1	1	1
A. Patterson's b. g. Toney, in harness	1	3	3	3
J. Murphy's blk. g. John Kase, in harness	2	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41	1:20	2:43½
Second heat	40	1:18	2:42¼
Third heat	41	1:23	2:44
Fourth heat	37	1:22	2:45

A Commissioner of Charities Stabbed by an Assemblyman.

Considerable excitement was created in Brooklyn, yesterday, by the report that Assemblyman Dominick Roche had stabbed Henry Corr, member of the Board of Commissioners of Charities, in the right groin, during a political altercation which occurred between them Monday evening, while they were coming down the Hudson River on an Albany boat. It is feared that Corr's wound will prove fatal.

The facts as related by parties present are, that in the heat of political dispute Roche expressed himself in a manner that exasperated Corr, who then struck Roche a violent blow on the forehead with his fist. Roche in an instant drew his pocket-knife and resented the blow by cutting his antagonist as stated. Corr resides at No. 178 High-street, where he now lies under medical attendance. His condition is considered critical, though the probabilities cannot as yet be definitely determined.

Divisions in the Political Happy Family.

CAIRO, Ill., July 23.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Eighteenth District, failing to agree, today, placed separate tickets in the field for Congressman. The Liberals nominated J. Blackburn Jones, and the Democrats, George W. Wall.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

A BOUQUET OF RARE AND DELICATE ODOR—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25 and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

Keep it in the house—that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhea, colic, or any kindred affection, for which Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will find in it a useful and necessary curative. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holi days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROUTLEDGE—BIRD.—On Tuesday, July 23, at Semington, Wilts, England, WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, of London, to JANE, eldest daughter of William Salter Bird, of Semington. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Monday, July 22, SARAH JAUNCEY, youngest daughter of Charles A. Adams, of Westport, Conn.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 P. M. Train from 27th-st., via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages at Westport Station.

BRANNAN.—On Tuesday, July 23, MARY, beloved wife of James Brannan, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 254 West 41st-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

COREY.—At Patchogue, Long Island, on Monday, July 22, of bronchitis, BERTHA LOUISA, youngest child of Gertrude Elizabeth and Charles Corey, M. D., aged 1 year and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 411 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

DAVIDSON.—On Monday, July 22, JAMES, son of John and Anne Davidson, in the 21st year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 1½ P. M. train from 30th-st., and 2 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st.

DUFF.—At Catskill, on the 22d inst., FERGUS DALHOUSIE, infant son of Wm. H. and Grace S. Duff.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 804 Lexington-av., north-west corner of 62d-st., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 11½ A. M.

DEVOE.—On Tuesday, 23d, SUSIE J., daughter of Thomas F. and Lucy Devoe.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FEENY.—GERTRUDE FEENY, infant daughter of Dr. John L. and Emma L. Feeny, in the City of Portland, July 22, 1872.

GRIFFITH.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 21, JOHN GRIFFITH, late Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hudson County.

Funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, Grand-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HARTER.—Monday, the 22d inst., JAMES TAYLOR HARTER, infant son of Frederick A. and Isabella T. Harter.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, at No. 304 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

HOBBY.—In Brooklyn, July 22, ELIZA FINCH, relict of Amos K. Hobby, deceased.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 415 Bedford-av., near Myrtle, Wednesday, July 24, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HUMPHREYS.—At East Orange, N. J., LIZZIE B., infant daughter of Wm. B. and Elizabeth J. Humphreys.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HULL.—At Newport, R. I., July 22, 1872, ELIZABETH STANTON, infant daughter of Charles A. and Elizabeth S. Hull, aged 10 months and 24 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., at the residence of C. E. Mitchell, M. D., corner of Montague and Henry-streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HYATT.—At Newtown, on Tuesday, July 23, MARIA CHRISTIANA, infant daughter of T. Burroughs and Christiana Hyatt, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Thursday afternoon, July 25, at 3 o'clock. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

MARSHALL.—At Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, July 23, JAMES MARSHALL, of the late firm of Bevans & Marshall, of this City.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday next, at Poughkeepsie.

MACARTNEY.—At the residence of his grandfather, C. Van Horn, Orange, N. J., of cholera infantum, FRANK THOMPSON, only child of George G. and Josephine Macartney, age 19 months.

Remains taken to St. Louis, Mo., for interment.

MULFORD.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Thursday, July 18, 1872, MARGARETTA, infant daughter of E. De Witt and Mary B. Mulford, aged 7 months and 23 days.

PEMBER.—On Sunday, 21st, GEOFFREY FRANCIS, son of Arthur and Alice Mary Pember.

RAFFERTY.—In Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, July 21, 1872, PHILIP RAFFERTY, in his 53d year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Broadway, and at 10 o'clock from St. John's Church.

STROUT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, JOHN E. H., youngest son of Albion P. and Geraldine G. Strout, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 19 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 139 Lafayette-av., on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STOCKING.—Monday, July 22, at 5 A. M., SIDNEY D. STOCKING.

The relatives and friends of his family, as also those of his father-in-law, Mr. H. B. Melville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., from the residence of Mr. Melville, No. 131 Amity-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

STEARNS.—At Nanuet, N. Y., July 22, Mr. NORMAN STEARNS, of the firm of Dike Brothers, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, at Nanuet, at 11½ A. M. Wednesday. Train by Hackensack Branch Railroad leaves foot of Chambers-st at 8½ A. M.

WHEELER.—July 22, 1872, ROBERT V., son of Jerome B. and Hattie M. Wheeler, age months and 26 days.

☞ Providence papers please copy.

WILLETS.—At Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, 1872, FREDERICK NICHOLS, son of Joseph H. and M. Louise Willets, aged 4 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 142 Nassau-st., on Thursday, July 25, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR AUGUST, 1872.
CONTENTS:

MOUNT DESERT.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Cave of the Sea. Schooner Head.—Mount Desert, from Blue Hill Bay.—Map of Mount Desert Island.—The Stone Wall.—Entrance to Somes Sound.—Echo Lake, on the Road from Somesville to South-west Harbor.—Southerly End of Newport Mountain, near the Sand Beach.—Cliffs on Bald Porcupine.—The Ovens, Salisbury Cove.—Devil's Den and Schooner Head. Great Head.—The Burial by the Sea.—Cliffs at Schooner Head.—View of Eagle Lake and the Sea from Green Mountain.—Head of Somes Sound.—Cliffs, Dog Mountain, Somes Sound.
SODA-WATER; WHAT IT IS, AND HOW IT IS MADE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Soda-Water Fountain.—Generator, Washer, Pressure-Gauge and Fountain.—Sectional View.—Tumbler-Washer, with Bouquet-Holder.—Hot Soda Apparatus.—Siphon Bottle.—Marble Draught Stand.
DEAD.
THE MOUNTAINS.—IV. ILLUSTRATED BY PORTE CRAYON.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Covey.—Curiosity.—A Recipe for Cooking Trout, (patented.)—Reveries of a Bachelor.—The Hired Boy.—Dishing up.—The Beau's Toilet.—A Flirtation.—Jane.—Harney's Boots.—Entrance to the Tunnel of Gandy.—Job.
JIMMY. By KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD.
With an Illustration.
THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANPERE. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Head-Piece.—"To save yourself from living with a woman who cannot love you."—"Will you go away and leave us at peace?"
THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN EUROPE. By EMILIO CASTELAR.—(*Third Paper.*)
ON THE ORONTES. By J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Safeeta, Syria.—Porte de Tortose.—Family of Abu Mustafa.—Kaleel, the Janizary.—Turkish Pasha at Jisres Shogre.—The Cadi.—Awad, our Guide.—Junction of a Tributary with the Orontes.—Beit Elma, near Antioch, supposed Site of Daphne.—Antioch, on the Approach from Seadeah.—Bridge over the Orontes.—Our Camp on the Orontes.—Persian Wheel on the Orontes.—Ferry over the Orontes.
THE WIDOW'S MITE. By JUSTIN McCARTHY.
THE GREEK CHURCH.
OLD KENSINGTON. By Miss THACKERAY.
CHAPTER XI. Raban meets the shabby Angel.
CHAPTER XII. Dorothy by Fire-Light.
CHAPTER XIII. Little Brother and little Sister.
CHAPTER XIV. Rag Dolls.
ILLUSTRATION.—On the Step of a Rag-Shop.
THE MASSACRE NEAR MARATHON.
With a Map.
CORN FIELDS. By CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON.
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STAGER.
ALIVE. By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.
THE BATTLE OF MURET, A. D., 1213.
A SIMPLETON—A STORY OF THE DAY. By CHARLES READE.
IMPROVISATIONS.—I. By BAYARD TAYLOR.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

Contributors to the August Number.

CHARLES READE,	EUGENE LAWRENCE,
ANTHONY TROLLOPE,	GEORGE WARD NICHOLS,
Miss THACKERAY,	J. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,
EMILIO CASTELAR,	HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD,
JUSTIN McCARTHY,	
PORTE CRAYON,	GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
BAYARD TAYLOR,	Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD,
CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN,	and others.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S novel, "The Golden Lion of Granpere," will be concluded in the September Number, to be followed in October by a serial story from the pen of WILKIE COLLINS.

EMILIO CASTELAR'S papers on "The Republican Movement in Europe" will be continued.

☞ New subscribers will be supplied with HARPER'S MAGAZINE from the commencement of CHARLES READE'S story, in the August Number, 1872, to the close of the volume ending with November, 1873—making SIXTEEN NUMBERS—FOR FOUR DOLLARS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MAGNETIC.—ALL CASES OF NERVOUS prostration and general debility, from whatever cause, successfully treated by F. A. PALMER, Magnetizer, No. 23 West 27th-st. Terms—Office treatment, $3; visits, $5.

WATER-FILTERS.—THE CURTIS & Bigelow Water-filter, used by Prof. C. F. Chandler, can be found at any plumber's, or the Bigelow Manufacturing Company's ware-room, No. 137 William-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 27, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL cash sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
GRANT, WILSON AND VICTORY.
A Grant and Wilson banner will be raised at head-quarters, No. 457 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst. E. Delafield Smith, Isaac H. Bailey, J. C. F. Beyland and others will address the meeting.
B. BIGLIN, SPENCER KIRBY, JAMES R. COSGROVE, Committee of Arrangements.

THE YOUNG MEN'S RADICAL LEAGUE.—Young men in this City or State, desiring to join or organize the above political society, will address: The Young Men's Radical League, Republican Hall, Broadway, corner 23d-st., New-York.
CHAS. J. TAYLOR, President.
T. JESSE BRITTAIN, M. S., Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1872, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS C. ACTON, President.
KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet at their head-quarters, No. 246 West 33d-st., Kromm's Hall, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 24, at 8 o'clock. HUGH TURNER, President.
GEO. F. SATTERLEY, Secretary pro tem.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THURSDAY EVENING, 25th, at 8 o'clock, in Fiftieth-street Church, between Broadway and 8th-av. JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for real estate was quite inactive yesterday, Tuesday, July 23.

At the Exchange William Kennelly sold by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., Sheriff, all the right, title and interest of John M. Steinmetz in and to the premises situate on the north-east corner of Mulberry and Worth streets, comprising an irregular-shaped lot having a frontage on Mulberry-street of 41.8½ feet, and a new five-story iron-front store in a forward state of completion. The plaintiff purchased it for the sum of $4,700.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot 22.2 by 82.2 situate on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, and that of the two houses and lots adjoining to Saturday, July 27.

The following legal sales are advertised to be held to-day, Wednesday, July 24:

By James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the two lots of land, 44 by 120, situate on the east side of Avenue A, 88.6 feet south of Third-street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the premises known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, east side, 169.8 feet north of Broome-street, 40 by 39.2 by 40 by 38.10.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, July 22, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 iron store and lot, Nos. 16 and 18 Mulberry-st., n. e. corner of Worth-st., 41.8½x57.7, rear irregular, all right, title and interest of John Steimets	$4,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 23.

Boulevard, e. s., 105.5 ft. s. of 77th-st., 52.9x96.1	$25,000
Boulevard, e. s., 26.4 ft. n. of 76th-st., 26.4x96.1; 76th-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x102.2	20,000
16th-st., s. s., No. 332 West, 25x50.10	5,500
65th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x100.4	21,000
66th-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.	7,500
79th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x102.2, h. and l.	20,000
114th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th-av., s. e. corner Morningside-av., 20x100.11	5,750
116th-st., s. s., 39 ft. e. of 5th-av., 171x182.6x—, gore	28,500
133d-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 7th-av., 40x99.11, h. and l.	10,800
87th-st., n. e. corner Madison-av., 11.1x100.8	11,000
5th-av., n. e. corner 119th-st., 100.10x100	32,000
5th-av., e. s., extending from 114th to 115th-st., 201x120	104,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, Nos. 69, 71, 73, 8 rooms, 10 years, per year	$11,500
Hudson-st., No. 271, 9 7-12 years, per year	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 75x185 feet, building 50x185 feet; is six stories high, built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fire-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Katonah Station, on the Harlem Road, in one of the most beautiful regions of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country-seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of fine land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house, (partly furnished and ready for occupancy,) with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c., &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 20th and 35th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF ITS VALUE, on easy terms, an elegant country-seat at Albany, N. Y., consisting of 100 acres of land, commanding a beautiful mountain view; large mansion of brick and stone, with water and gas, farm-house, commodious barns and stables, boat-house, bath house, fountain, large lake of pure spring water, &c.; forty acres of this land are in the city limits. Inquire of CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—HEALTHFUL, QUIET, ACCESSIBLE.

At South Norwalk, Conn., near depot, churches and schools, a nice house with pleasant grounds; especially desirable for invalids or sickly children. Inquire of FRANK A. FERRIS, Nos. 264, 266 and 268 Mott-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PARK AND NEW dwelling at Staten Island, that cost $190,000, can be had for $100,000; suitable for a gentleman's residence, or a large boarding-school or institute; will be sold or exchanged; house contains fifty rooms. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FLUSHING. TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamized street; price only $5,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE—All seeking homes in this delightful, and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON VERPLANCK'S POINT, HUDSON RIVER, WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 M., At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The beautiful residence and grounds (about 112 city lots) of the late John Henry, Esq., five minutes' walk from the landing and one mile from depot (Montrose station.) Magnificent views. Splendid orchard, graperies &c. Fine brick mansion, 40 feet square, bath-room, coal-cellars, &c., &c.; barns, carriage-house, stables, &c.; terms liberal. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, WITHIN ONE and one-half minutes' walk of McComb's Dam Bridge, and one-quarter of an hour's drive of Central Park, one of the most desirable furnished houses to be met with. The ground consists of two and a half acres; the house is large, containing seventeen rooms, fine billiard-room, all fully and handsomely furnished; the carriage-house is large, with stable-room for six or seven horses; the view of the surrounding country is magnificent, perfectly healthy, and in all respects suitable for the residence of any gentleman who desires a country residence within easy access of the City by railroad, steam-boat or drive. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or K. B. DALY, No. 118 Wall-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portions. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place, between 11 and 4 o'clock. Also, for sale or to lease, the House No. 603 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE OF ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.—JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction, on THIS DAY (Wednesday) and THURSDAY, July 24 and 25, at 12 o'clock each day, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a superb collection of American and European oil-paintings, being in part the productions of our most favorite artists, among which will found examples by

W. Hart,	J. F. Cropsey,	David Johnson,
Lassell,	J. F. Casilear,	John Pope,
C. H. Chapin,	J. Chameriet,	De Brae eler,
Moormans,	F. A. Silva,	J. O. Eaton,
George Innis,	Williams,	A. Rebouet,
Relief,	J. Williamson,	W. M. Brown,
J. G. Brown,	P. Williott,	Olerbeck,
Von Severdonck,	J. B. Bristol,	S. Coleman,

D. M. Carter and others.

The above are now on exhibition with catalogue.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Capt. C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of Quartermasters' Stores of various kinds, such as Tools, Harness, Saddle-blankets, Hose, Wagons, Wagon Wheels, and many other articles not enumerated, and also Horses and Mules.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons., Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

EDWD. M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THURSDAY, July 25, at 12½ o'clock, within their sales-room, fresh Palermo, Naples, Messina, and Menton Oranges and Lemons, ex steam-ship Ismailia. The fruit will be ready for examination on Wednesday, 1 o'clock P. M., on Pier No. 3 North River.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY," STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,936,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873.	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880.	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1865.	958,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890.	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889.	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874.	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892.	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$150,000 First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO., PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1878, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 85 and accrued interest.

For sale by HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO., NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT 70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased,* except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement,* recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS:

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN CONVERTIBLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, free of State and Government taxes.

WARREN RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by lease to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

ERIE AND PITTSBURG EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, free of Government and Pennsylvania State taxes.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, ($10,000 per mile.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and also by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

Of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 141 Broadway. CASH CAPITAL, **$500,000.**

SAMUEL W. BARNARD, President.

CHRISTOPHER MEYER, Vice-President.

Pay Four per Cent. per annum on deposits, which may be checked for as with bank.

Pay Five to Seven per Cent. per annum on deposits on time from three to twelve months, issue certificates of deposit, loan on Government and other first-class marketable securities; also on merchandise and available personal property.

Negotiate the sales, in this or foreign markets, of State, City, Railroad and other securities, on commission. Buy and sell marketable securities and commercial paper, on commission. Especial attention given to the accounts of banks, bankers, mercantile houses and individuals who will find this Company a desirable medium for correspondence on all business in this City of a financial character.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency, YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE. STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.) **SAM'L. D. DAVIS.**

$150.000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent, At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS, (Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

AFFORDING

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation; length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, **95** and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700,** and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97,** and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000,** including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000,** and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14,** or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum,* being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000,** with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y., Sole Financial Agents in the East.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.—Interest commences the first day of each month. Six per cent. interest paid. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1. Assets........$2,766,214 68 | Surplus........$215,995 31

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, **MATTRESSES & BEDDING,** at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF **The Columbia FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,** NO. 161 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE **ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway.** NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 122 Bowery, and No. 200 Broadway. NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 18.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 25th of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.

J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the offices of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 12th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six (6) Per Cent. will be paid on and after 1st August, 1872. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New-York.

A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office.

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY, LEFT TO HER OWN RESOURCES, seeks employment without giving up her home. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, New-York.

ALL IN WANT OF GOOD, RELIABLE help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, suited at WALKER'S, No. 133 6th-av., over drug store.

AT PELTON'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.—Servants of all kinds, for City or country; Catholic or Protestant.

COOK.—SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business perfectly; soups, desserts, creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families; would go a short distance in the country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, from 12½ till 3½, at No. 347 East 17th-st.

COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION by a Protestant German woman; French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent Baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN; very respectable and first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good baker; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—WANTED—A SITUATION AS first-class cook and laundress, or to do general house-work, by a superior Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for two days at 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK A SITuation in City or country; will do coarse washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; just arrived from the country. Call at No. 32 Essex-st., top floor.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; can give City reference. Apply at No. 450 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 534 6th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chamber-maid and waitress, or chambermaid to do fine washing; City references. Apply at No. 613 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 218 5th-av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation to do chamber-work and assist with the washing. Apply to No. 342 East 11th-st., top floor, Room No. 13.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—SITuation as chamber-maid or nurse by a young Swedish girl speaking English. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, Room No. 11.

COPYING.—A LADY DESIRES COPYING or writing of any kind to do. Call or address COPYIST, No. 128 East 17th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Wishing good reliable female help, in any capacity, can be supplied at No. 437 6th-av.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—AS GENeral house-work, by an American woman, in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Apply at No. 247 West 16th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. MRS. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH lady, who has had fourteen years' experience, as housekeeper in a private family or first-class boarding-house; City or country. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid, or either, by a very respectable German young woman; an excellent seamstress; operates on machines, dress-maker, &c.; dresses hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a laundress' situation; very respectable, and first-class laundress; French fluting and all kinds of fine work; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT girl as laundress; willing and obliging; understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A REspectable woman, a situation as nursery governess; speaks French and English perfectly; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., at French and German Office.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as nurse in a family traveling, (never seasick) or nurse to an invalid lady; wages not so much an object as a good situation; recommendations from past and present employers. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED young person wishes a situation to take care of one or two young children; perfectly competent to give them elementary instruction in all English branches, also music. Address K. S., Box No. 18 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Swedish woman, as nurse and seamstress; can operate on several machines, cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to the country; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; is willing to go in the country; four years' City reference. Call or address for two days No. 325 East 27th-st., third floor.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHes a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby's wardrobe. The best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 170 3d-av., store.

NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; is competent of taking full charge of children; good references. Call at No. 248 West 11th-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman of experience, as monthly nurse; no objection to country or an invalid; good reference. Call all the week at No. 220 West 33d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-class seamstress, or nurse and seamstress in a private family; can cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; has three years' reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, a situation in a private family, by the week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objections to light chamber-work or wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A French Protestant woman as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamber-work or the care of children. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; a good operator on Singer's family machine and others; has a machine herself. Apply at No. 437 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable young woman; country or City; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials. Apply at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—A WAITRESS' OR chamber-maid and waitress' situation, by a very respectable young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver; has good references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS waitress, seamstress, chamber-maid or nurse, by a first-class Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESPECTable woman desires to take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good City references. Apply at No. 242 West 16th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk, do plain gardening, and is willing and obliging; best references from last and former employers. Address HENRY, care of Mr. Prosser, No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; is thoroughly competent, and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; two years' reference from last place; low wages. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a single man as coachman and groom; would take care of a small garden; object good place and moderate pay; nine years' undoubted reference; is honest sober and obliging. Address H. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN AND groom's situation by a Protestant young man, (single;) thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Call or address J. D., No. 34 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a thoroughly competent and industrious man with the best recommendations; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young German, single, as coachman; City or country; is a first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c. Call or address LUDWEG MILLER, 742 6th-st.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant man and wife; the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook, washer and ironer; best references. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor, Room No. 11.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man; understands the care and management of horses and driving in all its branches; best City reference; willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at sadler's store, No. 311 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom, single, wishes a situation; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Address M. G., Box No. 28 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted by a German married man, without children; is competent to fill a first-class situation. Address GEORGE, at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUation as porter or watchman in any kind of business; best recommendation for honesty; can be trusted with money. Address C. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A YOUNG MAN about eighteen years of age, not long in the country, a situation as useful boy; care of one or two horses and cows, milk, and make himself generally useful; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; can be highly recommended by the last gentleman with whom he lived; City preferred. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

COACHMAN.—WANTED A PROTESTANT man as coachman, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place a short distance up the North River. Apply to F. BAILEY, No. 115 Worth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD to help take care of children, and to make herself generally useful; Protestant preferred. Apply on Wednesday, from 9 till 12, at No. 233 West 13th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AN IMPORTANT PRACTICAL WORK:

Consisting of TABLES AND DIAGRAMS relating to NON-CONDENSING ENGINES, BOILERS, &c., &c.

By Prof. W. P. TROWBRIDGE, of Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College.

Contents:

HORSE-POWER OF STEAM ENGINES.
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SAFETY VALVES, &c., &c.

With Diagrams and Plates, showing a new construction of a VALVE, which is in *reality* a SAFETY VALVE.

One volume, thin 4to, boards, $2 50.

Will be published on Wednesday, July 24, by JOHN WILEY & SON, No. 15 Astor Place, New-York.

**Free by mail on the receipt of the price.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NOTE OF WM. S. DRIGGS TO ME, dated about May 22, 1872, due two months from date; also collateral security for same of certificate of stock of the Driggs Drainage Company, of Elizabeth, N. J. All persons are hereby notified not to purchase the same, as payment has been stopped.

W. E. LANGLEY.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 99 Thomas-st. Account books made to order.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE-COUNTY, PENN.

(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of O. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.

Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Four miles from Philadelphia, (formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10. Send for circular.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK. ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.

Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 57TH-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, south Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres,) rooms large and airy; instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue. Begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to

CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialities, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 13.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HERTZEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of June, 1872.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.

eld-lawtm

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

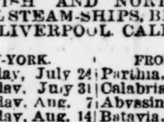
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Europa.....July 27	Assyria.....July 24
Anglia.....Aug. 3	Caledonia.....July 31
India.....Aug. 10	Olympia.....Aug. 7
California.....Aug. 17	Trinacria.....Aug. 14
Australia.....Aug. 24	Iowa.....Aug. 21
Columbia.....Aug. 31	Britannia.....Aug. 28

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java....Wed'sday, July 24	Parthia....Sat'day, July 27
China....Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria....Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia....Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba....Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia....Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMER JAVA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 24.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, July 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....30
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.....DARRE.....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....Saturday, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage.....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage.....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 20. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 1st.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 9th; due at SAVANILLA on the 18th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 20th.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....July 24, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....July 31, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE..Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 64 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, commencing Aug. 10, 1872.—The departures of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be tri-monthly, leaving New-York the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken.....Wed'day, July 24
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman, Saturday, Aug. 10
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
POSTPONEMENT.—The new steamer CITY OF HAVANA will sail on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M., instead of Saturday, 20th.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, Aug. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL, Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Earl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FALL RIVER LINE.
Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.
Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sun., July 21.....8:00 A.M.	Sun., July 21.....3:00 P.M.
Sun., July 21.....7:00 P.M.	Mon., July 22.....6:30 A.M.
Mon., July 22.....4:00 P.M.	Tues., July 23.....7:00 A.M.
Wed., July 24.....7:00 A.M.	Wed., July 24.....11:00 A.M.
Thurs., July 25.....7:30 A.M.	Thurs., July 25.....11:30 A.M.
Fri., July 26.....8:00 A.M.	Fri., July 26.....12:30 P.M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., July 17... 2:00 P. M.	Wed., July 17.....6:00 A. M.
Fri., July 19.... 7:00 A. M.	Thurs., July 18..2:30 P. M.
Sat., July 20.... 2:30 P. M.	Friday, July 19..2:30 P. M.
Tues., July 23.... 7:00 A. M.	Mon., July 22.....3:00 P. M.
Wed., July 24...11:00 A. M.	Tues., July 23.....3:30 P. M.
Thurs., July 25.12:00 M.	Thurs., July 25...6:30 A. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTERN QUEEN for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS WARRANTED, HALF price; Guipure Lace Hats, $10, worth $20; Real Lace Bonnets, $15, worth $30. Cheap Bonnets, all kinds. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Don't make mistake. Save this.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, July 15, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

WEEK-DAY TRAINS FROM JAMES-SLIP, NEW-YORK.
8:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
8:00 A. M., Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
10:20 A. M., Newport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M., Northport Express.
4:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way.

The above trains leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M., and 6:45 P. M. Returning leave Northport at 6 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M., and 4 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M., and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M., and 4:11 P. M.

TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From James-slip and 34th-st., New-York, via Hunter's Point and Jamaica.
Leave James-slip, New-York, at 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3 and 4:30 P. M.
Leave 34th-st., New-York, at 8:15, 9:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 1:15, 3:15, 4:45 and 7:30 P. M.
Leave Hunter's Point at 8:30, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30, 5 and 7:45 P. M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach at 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and 12:30, 1:40, 2:30, 4:55 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains to Rockaway Beach, via East New-York
Leave East New-York at 8:45 and 11:02 A. M., and 1:20, 5:05 and 7:25 P. M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7 and 8 A. M., and 12:30, 2:30 and 4:55 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7, 8, and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:20 P. M.
Leave East New-York for Rockaway Beach at 9:45 A. M., and 12:35, 3:35 and 6:45 P. M.
Returning leave Rockaway Beach for East New-York at 7:30 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5:20 P. M.
Excursion tickets to Rockaway Beach, good for the round trip on the day sold, 75 cents each.
JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK,
Adopted July 1, 1872.
5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.
JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
U. R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.
FOR CAPE MAY.
A fast express-train, with through cars attached, leaves depot, foot of Desbrosses or Courtlandt sts., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:37 P. M.
Returning leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M., and arrive at New-York at 2:14 P. M.
Regular tickets to Cape May.....$5
Excursion tickets for the round trip.....8
Tickets for sale in New-York at
No. 526 Broadway, Depot, foot Desbrosses-st.
No. 435 Broadway, Depot, foot Courtlandt-st.
No. 1 Astor House.
F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent. D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Passenger Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.
Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.
8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.
All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.
Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New-Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.
A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.
NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.
On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.
RICHARD TWEED, WM. A. HERRING, FORBES HOLLAND, Commissioners.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—PATAPSCO River.—It has been found necessary, in order to insure the proper excavation of the long, straight lines of the BREWERTON AND CRAIGHILL CHANNELS, to mark their localities by means of wooden piles driven into the river bottom at intervals of about one mile.

These channels are now both in process of being widened, and the piles will be OUTSIDE of the limits of the channels now in use. Those marking the Brewerton Channel, (extending from one and a half miles below Fort Carroll to angle buoy below seven-foot Knoll Light,) will be 100 feet north-east of the red buoy side of channel. Those marking the Craighill Channel will be 150 feet east of red buoy side of that channel. These piles will be marked by RED flags in day-time, and WHITE lights at night. As the space between the red buoys and the piles is dangerous, navigators are warned not to enter that space, and also not to injure or interfere with the piling or lights, as they are necessary for public service.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—A SECOND-hand No. 2 Niagara Steam Pump. F. A. FERRIS & CO., No. 264 Mott-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL.
Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN.
GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR.
EVERYTHING NEW.

A GENTLEMAN DOING BUSINESS IN the City, and wishing the ease and refinements of home, can have such a home with a private American family residing in one of the finest locations in the City. Address HOUSEHOLD, No. 169 *Times* Office.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD, TO A GENTLEman and wife, a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, accommodations for two gentlemen; references required. Apply at No. 32 West 32d-st.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board to gentlemen; also accommodations for two young ladies. No. 306 West 31st-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD for gentlemen and families, at No. 140 East 17th-st., near Irving-place.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 44 West 10th-st.; house large and cool.

NO. 41 EAST 19TH-ST.—WELL-FURnished rooms on first and second floors to rent, with board; also single rooms upstairs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.,
By Northern Railroad, foot of 23d-st., and foot of Chambers-st.; also by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis*, foot of Harrison-st.; fourteen miles from New-York. Apply for rooms to proprietor of Englewood House.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
Fenton House, Beaver Lake, in Township No. 4, John Brown Tract, Summer resort for gentlemen and their families. Guides furnished for hunting and fishing parties. For terms, &c., address FENTON & GREEN, Watson, Lewis County, N. Y.
Refer, by permission, to S. S. Richards, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, and Wm. Carpender, No. 41 Pine-st.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL,
This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.
Communication from New-York by steamers *Adelphi* and *Alexis* at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st.; by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.
CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE.
FAIRFIELD, CONN.
The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.
Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LINWOOD HOUSE—ON THE PALIsades; first-class house newly furnished; an hour from the City by boat from Spring-st., at 10, 2, 5¼; from 34th-st. at 10¼, 2¼, and 5½. Apply on the premises, or at No. 841 Broadway.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND.—Opening hop WEDNESDAY, July 24. Book-keeper wanted. Billiard-room connected with the Hotel. E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANtown, N. Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains. Board at reasonable rates. Address, P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE LARGE rooms, (two communicating,) for family, at residence of Mrs. HAVEN, Maurice-av., Sing Sing, on Hudson; no mosquitoes; high and healthy; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BEAUTIFUL AND healthful location, near and in full view of Long Island Sound, eight minutes' walk from Newton Station, New-Haven Railroad; terms reasonable. Address C. W. S., Box No. 14, West Darien, Conn.

A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT room, with board, can be obtained in the family of a widow lady at Nanuet Rockland County, N. Y.; a minute's walk from the depot. Address Box No. 39.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH FINE SALT water bathing, fifteen miles from City, Westchester County, directly on Sound. Apply at No. 150 West 34th-st.

BOARD WANTED.

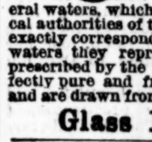
WANTED—CHEAP BOARD IN THE COUNtry with a farmer, for an old man, a mechanic. Address BOARDER, stating terms, Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gal-on

Glass Fountains Only.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, NOS. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

RAILROAD IRON.
850 tons 30lbs. fish pattern rails, now at New Orleans, and
120 tons do. here, for sale by
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST, No. 31 New-st.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.
TINDER WOOD, patented March 29, 1870, by the National Chemical Wood-treatment Company. It is oak wood, with all moisture extracted. It kindles a coal fire in one-half the time, at one-half the expense of any other wood. Delivered all over the City in three-bushel sacks, or by the load.
A. TURNBULL & CO., Sole Agents.
Yards—3d-av., corner 14th-st., and 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Trial bundles given away.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A FIRST-class store, (dry goods and groceries,) well located in one of the busiest villages on Long Island. Address NAT. W. FOSTER, Riverhead, Long Island.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony 14½ hands high, six years old, flowing mane and tail; warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady; will stand by the steam cars; with basket phaeton, harness and canopy from best City makers; has been used but a very short time; sold on account of sickness. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

CARRIAGES. — IMMENSE STOCK. REDUCED PRICES. Every style now in use, and all at reasonable prices. Several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages. Manufacturers' Union Carriage Repository, No. 638 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,
Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!!
OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 201 4TH-AV.
Some excellent square and upright pianos from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

AT HAINES BROS.' NO. 27 UNION SQUARE.—Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.
N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—IN the matter of the ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ALBERT C. BAGE against THE ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 20th day of March, A. D. 1872, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, the above-named corporation, that they are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, the referee named in said order, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of September, 1872, and become parties to the above entitled suit; and that in default of such creditors exhibiting their claims as aforesaid they will be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Referee.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York held at the Chambers thereof in the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1872—Present Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice.—In the matter of the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—Albert C. Bage against the Astor Fire Insurance Company.—On reading and filing the foregoing petition of James Yereance, receiver of the above-named corporation, after hearing Richard C. Fellows, of counsel for said receiver: It is ordered that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty per centum of the debts of the above-named corporation which have been ascertained, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed requiring all the creditors of the said Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit and from any distribution of the assets of said Company which may be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered, that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the NEW-YORK TIMES, and commercial newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered, that Henry W. Allen, Esq., a counsellor of this Court, be appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee; that said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that he report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him, and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions as from time to time may be proper. And it is further ordered, that said receiver make further application of the funds remaining in his hands after the payment of said dividend of forty per centum by paying therewith a further dividend to creditors of the said Company at the time and in the manner provided by law.—Indorsed, filed March 21, 1872.
[A copy.] CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.
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AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, on the 7th day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ROBERT P. GETTY vs. YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Richard L. Franklin, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now, on motion of William P. Dixon, attorney for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. And it is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company to exhibit their claims, and become parties to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser*, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Charles H. Farnam, a counselor of this Court, be, and hereby is, appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court, from time to time, upon all or any matters referred to him; and that said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions, from time to time, as may be proper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Westchester County.—Robert P. Getty against Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned, at his office, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 2d day of October, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1872. CHAS. H. FARNAM, Referee,
mh13-law6mW No. 52 Wall-street.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THEODORE VON ELLERT, plaintiff, against PETER NOELKE, Charles A. Buddensiek and Doris, his wife, Elias G. Brown, William F. Reilly, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustavus A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Frederick Muller, Edwin A. Bradley, and George C. Currier, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 305 Broome-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1872. JOHN C. CLEGG, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 24th day of May, 1872.
JOHN C. CLEGG, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bucks County, to audit and make distribution of the funds in the hands of Stephen T. Janney, administrator of the estate of Catharine Karney, late of Newtown township, Bucks County, Penn., deceased, hereby gives notice to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, and all persons interested, that he will meet them for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of August, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they can attend if they see proper. A. P. SCHURZ, Auditor.
JULY 9, 1872.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY, ENTIRELY REORGANIZED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.
NEW FACES. NEW FEATURES.
Comprising
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON, MR. HARRY BECKETT,
Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY, Mr. WILLIE EDWIN, Miss CAMILLE DU BOIS, Miss TILLY EARL, Mr. JOHN BRYER, Miss AMY SHERIDAN, Miss LOUISE BEVERLY, Miss MARIE PARSELLE, Miss FANNIE LESLIE and Mr. IMRIE.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY
GREAT SUCCESS of the spectacular burlesque extravaganza, ROBIN HOOD.
WITH NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, EFFECTIVE CHORUS, and a large and carefully-selected CORPS DE BALLET.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
FRITZ EXCELLED.

Today at 2, the new local drama, LIFE IN NEW-YORK, cast to entire company. Preceded by comedietta of POOR PILLICODDY.	Evening at 8, Engagement of celebrated artists, Baker and Farron, in an entirely new dialect drama in four acts entitled CHRIS. AND LENA. Dutch and Irish specialties.

MONDAY, July 29, CHANFRAU in KIT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor.....J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,263 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B, and No. 418 6th-av. Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. The same bought and sold. A. LINDO, formerly with Heyman Leopold.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 1st day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State-house, at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by R. M. Upjohn, architect.

The plans and specifications can be consulted at the Senate Chamber, in the State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Trinity Building, New-York City, on and after July 23, 1872. A proper person will be in attendance at each place to exhibit them.

Separate bids will be received for the mason's work, carpenter's work, stone-cutter's work and iron work, these four departments, taken together, to include all minor ones, and to constitute, when executed, a complete and finished building. Each bid must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for not less than fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned that the bidder will accept and sign the contract which may be awarded him, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioners for its faithful performance.

The Commissioners very much prefer to contract for the entire building with one party, or with parties contracting and dealing jointly, as one, with the Commissioners. They will, therefore, receive single bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two persons satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $200,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, for all work executed, but a reservation of ten per cent. will be made in each case until the completion of the building.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.

Every bid should be addressed "To the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Hartford, Conn."

MARSHALL JEWELL, WILLIAM D SHIPMAN, WILLIAM H. BARNUM, WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, HENRY P. HAVEN, Commissioners.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS, KEOKUK, Iowa, June 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Aug. 20, 1872, for the labor and material required for the completion of the first or lower lock, and the construction of the middle lock of the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Copies of specifications, blank forms for proposals and guarantee, and all information can be obtained by personal application at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for labor and material for the locks for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

(Signed,) JOHN N. MACOMB, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer in charge and general Superintendent U. S. Improvement Des Moines Rapids.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BRIDGE.
OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CORNER PENNSYLVANIA-AV. AND 21ST-ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received until Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, for the construction of an Iron Bridge across the Potomac at the Little Falls, in the D. C., on piers and abutments now standing.

Persons proposing will furnish complete drawings and description of the bridge they propose to erect, with its capacity and weight.

The length of bridge about 1,350 feet.

Further information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Bridge." The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. O. E. BABCOCK, Major of Engineers United States Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., July 15, 1872.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED, until Aug. 20, for the delivery, on the North Wharf, at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal of the best quality:

FOR SUPPLY OF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
1,000 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) stove size, Pittston.
500 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size, Lackawanna.

FOR SUPPLY OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.
120 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) chestnut size, Lackawanna.
900 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton.) egg size, Lackawanna.
500 tons, (2,240 pounds per ton,) egg size, Pittston.

Name of Coal and price of each kind stated separately.

The Coal must be delivered between the 1st of September and the 10th of October next.

Facilities (not including men) for unloading will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to TULLY McCREA, Captain First Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR ADDITIONAL dredging at Queenstown, Md., from Chester River to Queenstown.

Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of Aug. 17, 1872, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The material is easily removed; there is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water; the locality is sheltered.

Specifications, forms of proposal, and any desired information, to be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at this office, (where proper forms will be furnished,) until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, of
10,000 pairs of Woolen Mittens.
240 Storm Flag Halliards.
7,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, 1¼ inch.
3,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, ½ inch.
All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office. L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, July 22, 1872.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1872, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

NEW YORK, July 12, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.—EAST River Bridge—Sealed proposals will be received up to July 29, 1872, for the delivery of 4,200 cubic yards of cut granite face stone for the Brooklyn tower, during the months of September, October and November. Plans and specifications to be seen at the engineer's office, or sent on application. Proposals will be directed to the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Front and Fulton-sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, COR. HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 19th day of August, 1872, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging about 78,000 cubic yards. For specifications and all necessary information, apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF THE VOKES.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY WITH THE MOST SELECT AND BRILLIANT AUDIENCES.
By special request every night this week, BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, Preceded by Brough's delightful comedy, KIND TO A FAULT.
Characters by Miss Jennie Lee, Mr. Vining Bowers, and an efficient cast.
Positively no free list; box-office open from 8 to 4. MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
Every Evening—Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. MR. ALBERT W. AIKEN, supported by his full company, in the drama of the WITCHES OF NEW-YORK. WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.

BOSTON MUSIC HALL.
THE GREAT ORGAN will be played by Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, Organist of the Association, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at noon, and on SUNDAY EVENINGS from 8 to 9 o'clock.
Entrance from Winter-st.
Single admission, 50 cents; package of five tickets, $2.

PROPOSALS.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, JULY 12, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of this Superintendent until 12 M., July 27, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings, described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, consisting of the ornamental iron-work to roofs, the chimney stalks and ventilation shafts, stairs from basement to first floor; two staircases from first to second floor; two staircases from second to attic floor; two flights of steps on attic floor; stair from attic floor to roof; door and window frames, finishings, &c.; ceiling of banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to
GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON-FRAME BARRACK BUNKS.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, the 22d day of August, 1872, for the manufacture of such number, not exceeding 12,000, of iron-frame single barrack bunks as may be required for the United States army during the present fiscal year, in accordance with the two patterns adopted by the War Department.

Plans and specifications of the adopted patterns may be seen at this office, and at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg.

Proposals will state the price per bunk, complete, delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Depot, or at the Jeffersonville, Ind., Depot, as also for ironwork complete, but without the wooden slats.

The right is reserved to reject all bids offered, as also to contract for such number of each, or either pattern, as may be deemed advisable by the Quartermaster-General.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for its faithful fulfillment. Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Iron-frame Bunks," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Depot Quartermaster.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM B. FISKE and C. D. LAWRENCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William B. Fiske and C. D. Lawrence, of the City of New-York, of the County of New York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Elias Posner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN WIEL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Herman Wiel, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District. Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST G. THIEL and CHARLES W. WOOLMINGTON, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of August G. Thiel and Charles W. Woolmington, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts, upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district,
jy23-law2wW Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN WIEL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Herman Wiel, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district,
jy23-law2wW Per J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of the VIRGIL PRICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt company will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 5th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
WESLEY B. CHURCH, Assignee, Nos. 126 and 128 Duane-st.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUDOLPH NATHAN and GUSTAV BENHARDY, bankrupts.—Pursuant to a certain order made in this proceeding I will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 34 Howard-street, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the stock and fixtures belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of silk in the piece, silk neckties, office fixtures and furniture, two large iron safes, shelves, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, July 13, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.
A. BLUMENSTEIL, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CORNELIUS P. LITTELL, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
J. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy17-law3wW No 783 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount Received, so Far, $12,218.

Organization of Three Relief Districts Completed.

Systematic Visitation in all the Down-Town Wards.

Description of the Bureaus—How the Work is to be Performed—Scenes Among the Poor—The Missionary Effort.

The contributions to the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund continue to come in a steady stream, and it is evident that the public are in favor of our movement to create a permanent fund for the benefit of children in the future as well as in the present. We received yesterday forty-three subscriptions, amounting in all to $963 80, which sum carries the Fund up to an aggregate of $12,218. Judging from the number of contributions already received, it is safe to assume that the total amount sent in will enable us to commence a permanent fund with a handsome nucleus, and there are already $9,000 deposited. The people in every part of the country are interested in this movement, and money comes to us by every mail from different parts of the Union, as well as from residents of the City.

The following were the contributions received yesterday:

Guests at Heath House, Schooley's Mountain Spring, N. J.	$200 00
Norman Dodge	100 00
M. A. C.	100 00
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100 00
John Byers	50 00
Loring Andrews & Son	50 00
H. W. R.	50 00
R. M., Seventeenth-street	25 00
Elize	25 00
John Hancock	20 00
Richard S. Howland	20 00
Solinger Brothers and employes	17 55
Baby, (Stamford, Conn.)	15 00
L. D. L.	10 00
E. R. Robinson	10 00
L. W. J.	5 00
Little Laura	5 00
L. B. Candler	5 00
W. L. Thompson	5 00
Nathaniel Witherell	5 00
Horace S. Bishoys	5 00
G. T., (Rye, N. Y.)	5 00
Laurence and Lizzie	5 00
A Father	5 00
E. L. W. S., Riverdale	5 00
Charlie, Henry and Lulu	3 00
Georgiana, Minnie and Alice	3 00
C. A. M., (Cambridge, N. Y.)	2 00
P., (Narraganset)	2 00
F. M. Bonta	2 00
M., (Narraganset)	2 00
Willie, (Owego, N. Y.)	2 00
Nina and Nicholas	2 00
G. U. S., (second contribution)	1 00
Eddie and Mabell	1 00
K. B., (a deaf and dumb lady)	1 00
A widow's mite	1 00
Annie, (Orange, N. J.)	1 00
Eddie, (Orange, N. J.)	1 00
Marie	1 00
Anna W. D.	1 00
Little Belle, West Fifteenth-street	75
A Theological Student	50
Total	$869 80

Received per Mr. John H. Bewley:

Employes Continental Life Insurance Co.	$54 00
Commonwealth Life Insurance Co.	25 00
J. H. B.	15 00
Total	$94 00

RECAPITULATION.

Received direct	$869 80
Per Mr. Bewley	94 00
Total day's receipts	$963 80
Previously acknowledged	11,254 20
Aggregate of fund	$12,218 00

We have also received a small box of jellies from Holbrook, Long Island, intended for the sick children, which will be distributed to our District Superintendents.

A letter was received from Newark, N. J., with $1 from Eddie and Mabell. Fifty cents, mentioned as coming from "Shilly," has not come to hand.

We are today able to announce the organization of three Relief Bureaus, covering all of the crowded neighborhoods of the City. These Bureaus are to be known as the Rivington or East-side, the Down-town and the West-side Districts.

The first district is under the supervision of Mr. Geo. Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house, and includes the Fourth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards. Mr. Calder has several experienced visitors acting under his orders, who report to him every case of suffering or distress they discover among the children of the poor. The system of cards and checks already described, is found to work well, and saves a great deal of labor and confusion.

The Down-town District includes the First, Second, Third and Sixth Wards, or Five Points, and is under the control of Mr. Charles O'Connor, the efficient Superintendent of the News-boys' Lodging-house, in Park-place. Mr. O'Connor is now organizing a corps of visitors on the plan suggested by Mr. Calder, and the work of relief in that district will proceed in a methodical manner.

The West-side District consists of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, extending from Broadway to the North River, and lying between Chambers-street and Bleecker. The district has been placed under the care of Rev. A. Wiswall, pastor of St. John's Chapel, who is assisted by thirty volunteer visitors from the St. John's Guild, a benevolent organization. This body of workers have greatly aided the TIMES representatives in their work, and will at once organize on the same system as the other districts. Everybody so far enlisted in the work of relief evinces great enthusiasm in the movement, and the benefits of the fund will now reach all deserving objects in the very neighborhoods where it is most needed.

Each District Superintendent keeps a register of the persons relieved by the TIMES Fund, their condition, and the mode of relief adopted in each case. Hereafter we shall publish a detailed weekly statement of the money expended, together with a brief synopsis of the cases coming under the notice of the visitors.

As yet we have not made any definite arrangements for covering the upper portion of the City, owing to the labor attending the organization of the three important Relief Districts already described. As soon as we find a suitable person to act as Superintendent it will be easy to arrange. The amount of good already accomplished by the relief movement is very great, and there can be no question that much physical suffering has been prevented and several lives saved by the timely assistance afforded by the fund.

In a recent report of the relief movement in the Fifth Ward, mention was made of a little boy named Bernard Devlin, who was ill. As the missionary and TIMES representative were informed that the parents were unable to care for the child, a physician was summoned. It now appears that Mr. Devlin, the father of the child, is not in such circumstances as to need any charitable assistance. The publication of the case has naturally annoyed him, a fact we regret, though the action of the missionary was one of pure kindness, misled by incorrect information as to the financial condition of the family.

THE SUFFERING POOR.

Further Cases of Misery Discovered Yesterday by the Times Representative—Prompt Assistance Rendered.

It is a pleasing fact that the operations of the TIMES Relief Fund for children are becoming so well known among the poorer classes that many applications are being made direct, by the parents, and the children receive instant relief so far as it is possible to render it.

One of the TIMES missionaries, on visiting Desbrosses-street on Saturday last, was informed of the sickness of a child named Bernard Devlin. The child appeared very ill, and in order to assist it as speedily as possible, Dr. Thurman was at once sent for. The father, however, being in comfortable circumstances, and not wishing to trespass on a fund that was doing such good work, sent for his own private physician, who found the little one to be suffering from teething, very often the precursor of cholera infantum. In consequence of this action of the parents, the services of the TIMES special physician were not needed.

As many parents in the Fifth and Eighth Wards are willing to take their children to the doctor, (whose time is necessarily much occupied in visiting so many patients,) Dr. Thurman has therefore fixed the time for the reception of patients at from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, on the junction of Canal and Vestry streets. All serious cases will be visited at the houses.

The following are the cases of interest which came before the notice of the TIMES representative yesterday:

Mrs. P——, a widow, residing at No. 98 Hudson-street, was walking, on Monday evening, with her sick child on one of the neighboring piers overlooking the North River, when another mother asked her if the child had been to a doctor. Upon replying that she had been unable to get one, the widow was directed to the office of the Guild at St. John's Church. Upon stating her case an order was at once given upon Dr. Thurman, and yesterday the TIMES representative found the child very much relieved. It appears that Mrs. P—— was one of the victims of the Westfield explosion, having nearly lost her life on that occasion. Up to the present time she has not received one cent from the Company for the injuries sustained by her, and which even now prevent her from earning sufficient to support herself and child.

F. B——, of No. 23 Spring-street, had heard of the TIMES relief fund, and his youngest child being sick, the mother was induced to call at No. 327 Rivington-street, where she stated that her husband, a carpenter, had been out of employment for some time, and that she was in temporary distress in consequence of her child's illness. Dr. Lang was informed of the case, and proper nourishment was promptly supplied for the child. The TIMES representative subsequently found her story to be true, and that the family, consisting of father, mother and two children, resided on the upper floor of a five-story rear building, paying $17 per month for three rooms. The younger child, Franz, aged seventeen months, was found very sick, but the mother said the medicine ordered by the doctor had greatly improved him.

At No. 187 Chrystie-street, was found the widow of a soldier with five children, the second of whom was sick from the heat and want of nourishing food. The latter was promptly supplied, and the case referred to a physician for investigation.

A sad case was found at No. 103 Chatham-street, on the upper floor or garret of a rear building, formerly used as a factory, but subsequently turned into a tenement-house. About a month ago J. N., a laboring man, while working along the piers, fell overboard during a fit and was drowned. He had left home well, and was carried back dead. The effect on the wife was so great that in less than a week she prematurely became a mother, and now three little ones, respectively aged eight years, two years, and three weeks, depend wholly upon her for their support. She is yet too feeble to do anything for that purpose, and the movables in their home were gradually disappearing when the case was found by the TIMES missionaries, who reported it worthy of assistance, which was, of course, rendered. The widow has to pay $7 per month for the rent of two rooms in this miserable dwelling. In the same house was found a sick child named Patrick D——, whose father is a 'longshoreman, and unable to do but little more than keep his family and pay $7 per month rent. Dr. Thurman visited the child, and greatly relieved the symptoms which were superinduced by the heat.

On the top or garret floor of No. 28 Clark-street was found a mother with two young children, one sick from the Summer complaint. The husband, P. M——, is employed on a steam-boat as a deck hand, and adds but little toward the support of the family. The mother, before the child was taken sick, employed some of her time in washing, but was compelled recently to give that up. With $6 50 per month to pay for the rent of two miserable rooms, the aid rendered from the TIMES fund was found very acceptable. Dr. Thurman attended to the sick child.

In the rear basement of the same house was found the family of D. S——, a laborer, whose wife assisted him in helping to pay $8 per month rent by taking in washing. Her child, David, aged eleven months, was taken sick a few weeks ago, and the mother had to give up her washing to attend to the little one. Dr. Thurman was informed of the case, and rendered the necessary medical aid. An order for nourishing food was given for the child.

On the fourth floor, back room, of No. 496 Greenwich-street, one of those wretched tenement buildings which disgrace that thoroughfare, was found R. K—— with a crippled child, aged eight years, and her husband John, out of employment. They seemed in the utmost destitution, and how the poor creatures managed to pay $7 per month for their wretched home, seems almost a mystery, especially as the woman has been sick for some time past. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman.

No. 1 Hubert-street is a barrack-like building, erected evidently for some other purpose than that for which it is now used. Although let out in tenements, it is totally unfitted for the purpose; yet a large number of families are congregated within it, and on the top floor or sixth story, a poor woman was found bed-ridden with consumption. The husband had been employed as a fireman at a large establishment. During the recent very hot weather he became overheated and was compelled to leave his work, thus depriving the four children of his earnings. This, added to the loss of maternal care, brought on misery, which was somewhat relieved by the judicious application of the TIMES fund. Dr. Thurman was informed of the condition of the case, and promptly rendered the needful assistance.

Comments of the Press.

From the Sedalia (Mo.) Times.

The free picnics given under the auspices of the TIMES, in the City of New-York, to the destitute children of that City are a great success. The TIMES editors have thus shown themselves to be genuine benefactors to their race.

Cincinnati Times.

The New-York TIMES is engaged in a very pleasing piece of philanthropy—that of raising money for excursions for the poor children of New-York. Thus hundreds of little faces are brightened for weeks, after being carried off to the fresh air and green fields of Long Island.

The Orange (N. J.) Journal.

The TIMES continues its work of mercy to the poor children, in collecting money for the purpose of sending these little ones into the country where, they may enjoy the fun and frolic of a regular picnic. It will have the blessings of many who were ready to perish.

Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been engineering a philanthropic movement, which we must heartily commend. It has been raising a fund to give the poor children of that City an excursion and picnic out in the country, where for one day, at least, they can breathe fresh healthy air. About $5,000 have thus far been collected; a sum too small, of course, to afford all the numerous children of those filthy streets even a taste of the charity, still it will do something. It will make many smiles grow on faces that were almost barren before. For one day, at least, it will withdraw scores and hundreds from the pestilential air, and shut from their eyes and ears the temptations that surround them on every hand. Many of the children who need this most, are sick and unable to avail themselves of the privilege, and it is proposed to spare a portion of the funds in administering to their wants. Possibly the movement is but a prelude to something more extensive in the same direction, to some plan by which the poor districts of our cities shall cease to be the great schools for vice and hotbeds of disease they now are.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, which won so proud a position in the esteem of honest men as the fearless champion to whom alone belongs the honor of crushing the Tammany Ring and bringing the corrupt New-York Judges who have disgraced the American name in the eyes of the world to merited punishment; the NEW-YORK TIMES which, despite all its most able rivals, may say with regard to motives, how it obtained its information, did what not a single one of those rivals were able to do, and is now doing a work of practical charity that will add a new leaf to its chaplet.

The proprietors and editors of that paper have not only done yeoman's work in searching out all the poor and suffering in the filthy and crowded streets where they are compelled to herd together more like beasts than human beings, and made their cases known that charity might know where to bestow its aid, but these newspaper men have organized free picnics and excursion parties for the poor children of the alleys and tenement-houses, so that hundreds of these little ragamuffins, who never saw the woods and trees and the grass and the fields, have a day's freedom and enjoyment, pure air, and liberty—a treat that can hardly be conceived of by any but these poor little sufferers themselves.

The excursion parties were very large ones, 800 or 900 children at a time, coming from Five Points and other poor and crowded neighborhoods that the indefatigable reporters of the TIMES had thoroughly visited. The expenses were met by voluntary subscriptions, and included, beside railroad and steam-boat accommodations, a band of music, ice-cream, cakes, ice, bats, bats and balls to play with, so that these poor little creatures might have a full measure of innocent enjoyment.

The incalculable good that this act accomplishes can hardly be conceived of at first thought; but the New-York railroad managers, steam-boat owners, and public generally, ably seconded the noble movement of the TIMES, and one day at least has been a bright one to the poor; once they have been clean and breathed the air of heaven free from the taint of the filthy air of the pestiferous alley and crowded tenement-house; and once, at least, hundreds of little hearts have been turned from the haunts of vice to beauties of nature.

This truly "great feat of journalism," deserves to be trumpeted the length and breadth of the land, as one of the noblest yet accomplished. Even the Little Pedlington jealousies of the City contemporaries of the NEW-YORK TIMES should give way before this noble act in a general, cordial and universal commendation in their columns which, however, we grieve to say we look for in vain.

The New-York Daily Witness.

A short time since the TIMES drew attention to the great amount of suffering and want that prevailed among the children of New-York, especially among the neglected offspring of the poorer classes, many of whom were pent up in wretched tenement houses in the unhealthy slums and ill-drained streets. With the same energy with which the exposure of the robberies of the Tammany Ring was given, the TIMES followed up the subject. A staff of skillful reporters was sent out in all directions, who, aided by the various City missionaries and others, were enabled to place before the public facts connected with the neglected children of New-York that were startling in their details. The idea was then advocated that a little fresh air, a little wholesome refreshment and a nice excursion, though it occupied but one day in the lives of these little creatures, would prove a benefit in more ways than one. "The Poor Children's Fund" was then inaugurated. Subscriptions from the charitably disposed poured in rapidly, and the fund now aggregates $9,492 20, of which the Treasurer reports having expended $1,699 23, in the four picnics which have taken place. The TIMES fund is not to be devoted exclusively for excursions. Relief committees are at work in the different Wards, and the sick children are sought for, and when found they are either cared for at their homes, or are removed to an hospital. The TIMES deserves praise for the part taken in this noble charity by its representatives. Many ladies and gentlemen have joined with the TIMES' staff and the missionaries in their good work.

A PROBABLE MURDER.

The Wagner Mystery—Continuation of the Inquest Yesterday—Circumstantial Evidence Against the Prisoner Nichols.

The inquest on the body of Henry Wagner, which was found floating in the Passaic River, near Belleville, on the 10th inst., was yesterday continued before Coroner Munn, at the Court-house, Newark. Since the adjournment of the inquest, last week, Nichols, who was last seen with Wagner, and in whose conduct there was much to excite suspicion, has been arrested.

A number of articles taken from Wagner's trunk were shown the jury.

Rudolph Kersemuller testified that he had known Wagner, and had seen him on Monday evening, the 8th inst.; Wagner and he had had some conversation when last together, and deceased told him that he had considerable money, though he had just lost $3,000, at the same time showing a large roll of bank bills; witness identified the pocket-book found on the body as one he had frequently seen Wagner have.

Julius Keer testified that he had seen Wagner on Monday, the 8th inst., and thought he had seen him on Tuesday, but could not be positive; when he last saw him, he was in company with a man whom he did not know, but described as being about six feet in height, and dressed in dark clothing and wearing a black hat.

Louis Wolf testified that he had seen Wagner in Keer's saloon on Tuesday; he remained there only a short time, and was accompanied by a man, a stranger to the witness. He described the man, and afterward Nichols having been brought into the room without attracting attention, identified him positively as the man who was last seen with deceased.

Officer John A. Lewis was next placed upon the stand. He said that Nichols came to him on the afternoon of the 10th or 11th inst., and showed him a gold watch, asking him if he could raise $25 on it; the watch, he said, was worth $100; witness had not noticed it particularly, but said it was a gold hunting-case watch, of rather large size; Nichols left him and went into Kalish's jewelry store in order, as he said, to dispose of the watch; witness thought he had never seen Nichols have a watch before.

At this point Julius Keer was recalled, and positively identified Nichols as the man who had entered his saloon with Wagner, and who had left it a very few moments previous to Wagner's departure. Nichols bore the examination without flinching, and seemed entirely self-possessed. He was immediately removed.

Albert Kalisch, jeweler, at No. 103 Market-street, testified that on Monday two men entered his store, and desired to sell a gold hunting-case watch and chain. He thought the prisoner was one of the men, but was not entirely positive in his identification.

Cornelius Tompkins, on being recalled, identified Nichols as the man whom he had seen with Wagner at Vogt's saloon, and also identified Miss Beemer as the person who had called at Vogt's saloon for the bundle of clothing left there by Nichols.

Fannie Jones testified that Nichols came to board with her mother on the 1st of July; he brought Wagner there a few days later, and introduced him as his brother; he came to the house for the last time on Wednesday night, the 9th inst., but went away before breakfast; he had never paid his board bill; witness had seen the prisoner have a gold watch and chain, but had never seen him have any money. Nichols was fully identified.

Hannah Drake, who boarded at the same house, identified Nichols and corroborated the testimony as to his returning home late and going away before breakfast; she had seen him have a watch some time after he came there; did not think he had it when he first came; she thought that the photograph of Wagner shown did not resemble the man whom Nichols had introduced as his brother; on the other hand she thought the man whom she had seen was one whom she recognized as bearing the name of Crane.

The inquest was here adjourned until 3 o'clock, when Mr. Carpenter, proprietor of the Union House, where Nichols had stopped on the night following the day on which Wagner was missing, was placed on the stand. He had noticed that Nichols had a watch, but had thought nothing of the fact, and seen nothing suspicious.

Edwin Garrabrant was sworn, and testified that he was a cousin of the prisoner; he had lent him his own watch, which was a gold hunting case, on the Saturday after the Fourth, and it had been returned on the following Monday. (All this was previous to the time when Wagner was missed, and when other witnesses saw Nichols with a watch.)

The balance of the evidence was not of importance. Nichols is uncommunicative, and he has shown no desire to make any statements. The Coroner will, it is believed, fully commit him for trial.

The Intended Eight-Hour Parade Postponed Indefinitely.

A meeting of delegates from the various trades-unions desirous of taking part in the eight-hour parade, proposed to take place on the 1st of August, was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Peter Daly, President of the Working Men's Union, in the chair. The meeting was exceedingly inharmonious, and much irrelevant discussion was indulged in. Many of the delegates desired to postpone the parade until Sept. 13, others wanted it on Aug. 1, and when, at 10½ o'clock, nothing had been done toward settling the vexed question, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was put and carried, and thus ended the question of the great parade for the present.

YACHTING.

The Sloop-Yacht Ocean Race—Twenty Miles to Windward and Back—The Gracie the Winner.

The long-looked-for race between the Meta and the Gracie came off yesterday, and was witnessed by thousands interested in aquatic sports. The G. T. Olyphant conveyed a large number of excursionists over the course, affording them an excellent opportunity of viewing the race, and the William Tittamer had on board a select party of the friends of the owners of the two boats. The shore along Long Branch was thronged with people, who displayed considerable enthusiasm as the yachts passed.

THE CONTESTANTS.

The challenge issued from the Gracie, a sloop yacht, 58½ feet water-line, 64 feet over all. She was built in 1868 for Mr. William Voorhis, Ex-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club, by Mr. Polhemus, of Nyack. She was then sold to Messrs. Johnson and Krebs, and subsequently sold to her present owner, Mr. Samuel J. Colgate. In every race she has been in since she was launched the Gracie has distinguished herself, being now esteemed one of the fastest boats afloat. She was sailed yesterday by Capt. E. Cooley. The Meta, Commodore Beling, of the Bayonne Yacht Club, no sooner heard of the Gracie's challenge than the gauntlet was taken up, the prize determined upon being a cup of the value of $250. The Meta was built last Spring for Commodore Beling, the former owner of the Kaiser Wilhelm, by Mr. P. McGilham, of Pamrapo, and made her appearance early this Spring. Every time she has been out she has given evidence of great speed, winning some races and beating the winners of others she was not entered for. The only occasion on which she has been beaten since she came out, until yesterday, was at the Bayonne regatta, when the Captain, Joseph Ellsworth, defeated her without showing her any mercy. The Meta is 61 feet water-line, and 70 feet over all. She was sailed yesterday by Capt. William Ellsworth.

THE CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

The agreement as entered into between the owners of the competing boats was that they should sail a race from Buoy No. 5, off Sandy Hook, twenty miles to windward and back, which, according to the direction of the wind yesterday, took them out to Deal, about eight miles below Long Branch. The conditions further provided that allowance of time should be based on the rules of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, thus giving the Gracie an advantage of 1 minute and 45 seconds.

In the morning the sky was overcast, and scarcely a breath of wind stirred, but on reaching Sandy Hook it was found that there was a good breeze blowing outside. No time was allowed to elapse before the two yachts were got in position, and they soon had the signal to start.

START.

The whistle on board the Tittamer blew at 12:4 as a signal to get ready, and five minutes after a second whistle gave the signal to start. The Gracie got off first, passing the line at 12:9:20—the Meta, by making a mistake in running past the stake-boat, not crossing the line until 12.10:45.

The wind was blowing fresh from the south-east, but in spite of the Meta's good sailing qualities, she was unable to catch the Gracie. Running along the Jersey shore they both made short tacks, the Gracie keeping well to windward and slightly increasing her lead. When off the mouth of the Shrewsbury River the Meta started off on the port tack and crept up on the Gracie, being on a line with her, but fully half a mile to leeward. This advantage she lost by making a long stretch, whereby she lost way, the Gracie, by keeping out, catching all the wind, and so increasing her lead that she was nearly half a mile ahead.

At this point the wind began to freshen, and the Vixen, which, with the Vision, had accompanied the boats so far, turned back, seemingly afraid to tempt the breeze. When off the West-end Hotel the Gracie was nearly a mile ahead of the Meta, although the latter was doing well. When approaching the stake-boat, off Deal, the wind died out, and a slight rain-storm prevailed, but the yachts managed to creep along, the Gracie still leading the way.

The boats passed the stake-boat as follows: Gracie, 3:29:10; Meta, 3:35:30.

After rounding the stake-boat, both yachts started sheets, sending aloft jib and main-top sails and balloon jibs.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The run home was before a free but rather faint wind, the Gracie still leading, although the Meta crept up well. It was a stern chase and well contested, but the Meta was not equal to the task, although she reduced the distance between her and her competitor from about a mile and a half to nearly a stone's throw, the Gracie passing the home-stake by fifty-four seconds only.

The following is the full record of time of the race:

	Start. H. M. S.	Stake-boat. H. M. S.	Home. H. M. S.
Gracie	12 9 20	3 29 10	5 27 52
Meta	12 10 45	3 35 30	5 28 46

ACTUAL TIME OF RACE.

	H. M. S.
Gracie	5 18 32
Meta	5 18 1

The Meta having to allow the Gracie 1 minute 45 seconds, the Gracie was declared the winner by 1 minute 14 seconds time allowance.

The judges were Messrs. J. M. Sawyer and W. Krebs. As soon as the race was declared, the Gracie hoisted her whip-pennant, and sailed away joyfully.

At the close of the race an offer was made to sail the race over again, the same course, for $1,000 to $5,000 a side, the friends of the Meta offering to put up the stakes on the spot. The race will probably come off in September.

Regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club—First Prize Won by the Orion.

The third annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club took place yesterday, and a more suitable day could not have been desired. A lively breeze from the south-east gave promise of a good race, and at 12 o'clock the sea-skimmers were all ready for a start. The steam-boat Fort Lee, which had been engaged to carry the judges and a few invited guests, was ready at the appointed time, and her cargo waited impatiently for the signal to start.

THE ENTRIES.

The competing yachts were:

FIRST CLASS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Mean length. ft.in.
Orion	Wm. Cooper	48.07
Sarah	Wm. McCabe	37.06
Amelia	J. H. Doncourt	37.03
Mystery	J. W. Cooper	35.06
Twilight	R. Youmans	31.06

SECOND CLASS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Mean length. ft.in.
T. J. Crombie	J. F. Thompson	26.05
Seaman	John Mitchell	25.08
Mary Louise	Dillon Ransom	22.04
Carrie	S. M. Simpson, Jr.	22.00
Sophia Emma	J. M. Varian	21.10
Skip Jack	J. D. Brossington	18.1½
Zephyr	J. Hyslop	18.01

THE COURSE.

The course was as follows: For first-class sloops, from the anchorage off the club-house on South Brother Island, passing to southward and eastward of Throg's Point buoy, to the northward and westward of Stepping Stones and Gangway buoys, to and around Sands Point buoy, rounding the same from leeward to windward, returning over the same course, passing to westward of the home stake-boat.

For second-class sloops, from the starting point southward and eastward of Throg's Point buoy, to and around the Stepping Stones buoy, rounding the same from leeward to windward, thence home over the same course, passing to westward of the home stake-boat.

THE RACE.

The first whistle was blown at 12:37, and at 12:38:10 the second whistle gave the signal as a start to the first-class sloops, and at 12:40:02 the third whistle was blown for the second-class sloops to start. The first-class sloops got away in the following order: First, Twilight; second, Amelia; third, Mystery; fourth, Sarah, and fifth, Orion. The Mystery and Sarah kept together for some time, but the Orion quietly gained on them, and at Fort Schuyler took the lead. The Zephyr, second-class sloop, lost her jib at the start, and was compelled to abandon the race.

The scene on the Sound was beautiful, old tars exclaiming that it was the prettiest sight they had ever witnessed. The second-class sloops rounded Stepping Stones Buoy in the following order:

	H. M. S.
Sophie Emma	1 43 30
Mary Louise	1 44 5
T. J. Crombie	1 48 42
Seaman	1 49 50
Carrie	1 52 00
Skip Jack	1 56 20

The first-class sloops rounded Sands' Point buoy as follows:

	H. M. S.
Orion	1 58 00
Amelia	2 7 35
Mystery	2 8 8
Sarah	2 9 00
Twilight	2 12 40

The return home was a splendid sail, the yachts, with the exception of the Orion, keeping close together. The second-class sloops reached the home stake-boat as follows:

	H. M. S.
Mary Louise	2 53 00
Sophia Emma	2 53 5
T. J. Crombie	2 56 00
Seaman	2 56 15
Carrie	3 2 00
Skip Jack	3 6 00

And the first-class sloops:

	H. M. S.
Orion	3 27 00
Mystery	3 53 00
Amelia	3 53 30
Sarah	4 1 20
Twilight	4 9 50

CABIN SLOOPS.

The first prize was won by the Orion after an allowance of twenty-two minutes. The Mystery takes the second prize.

The first prize for second-class sloops was awarded to Sophia Emma, who won by time allowance, the Mary Louise taking the second prize.

The gentlemen who acted as judges were Mr. P. Haggerty, Capt. William H. Piatt and Mr. James A. Clark, and the Regatta Committee consisted of S. M. Simpson, W. H. Simonson, John Mitchell, W. H. Duckworth and Reuben Crombie, each gentleman performing his duties in a most satisfactory manner. Schilling's Orchestra was on board, and furnished delightful music.

Altogether a most enjoyable day was spent, and the regatta was a complete success in every way.

The Fort Lee arrived at Peck-slip at 6½ P. M., having discharged all her living cargo at various points on the route down from Harlem.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fire occurred yesterday in the apartments of W. C. Ellison, in the basement of No. 46 East Nineteenth-street, causing $50 damage.

During Monday night the residence of Wm. H. McCormack, No. 236 West Fifty-second-street, was entered by burglars and $450 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry stolen.

The vocal societies, Bloomingdale Eintracht and Scandaiia Quartet Club, held a Summer-night's festival at the Cremorne Garden, on Third-avenue, yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon a tin boiler filled with benzine, ignited in the dyeing establishment of Henry Beaters, No. 290 Sixth-street, and Adolph Fiebel, who was at work over the boiler, was severely burned about the face and arms.

Charles B. Wilgris, who is charged with embezzling letters from the Post-office, was admitted to bail in $2,000, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John B. Frye, a pawnbroker, doing business at No. 919 Third-avenue, was held for examination, in default of $3,000 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, on a charge of reusing canceled revenue stamps.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the attic of the three-story brick building No. 38 Howard-street, occupied by M. Mendelsohn as a neck-tie factory. Damage to stock and building, $800; insured.

John Sullivan, aged five years, of No. 221 Cherry-street, was accidentally killed, last evening, by a wheelwright's platform falling upon him while playing on the sidewalk in front of No. 75 Pike-street.

Christian Knabe, aged forty-eight, of No. 246 Leonard-street, while asleep early yesterday morning, fell off the fire-escape at the second-story window of his residence, and sustained serious injuries.

Louis Wilson, aged twenty-two months, was run over in front of his parents' residence, No. 433 East Fifty-sixth-street, yesterday, by a coach driven by John McGinnis, of No. 57 First-street, and had both legs broken. The child was taken home, and the driver of the coach arrested.

Last evening, Michael Barry and Michael O'Brien quarreled in the barber-shop, No. 1,107 Third-avenue. O'Brien seized a razor and cut Barry about the head and arms with it, injuring him severely. Barry was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and O'Brien was arrested.

Edward McCourt, aged twenty-two, of No. 520 West Twenty-eighth-street, while getting off the front platform of car No. 23 of the Belt Railroad, fell, and the wheels passed over both his legs, injuring him seriously. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

On Monday afternoon John Chambers and David Nagle, both residing in shanties in Sixty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, had a dispute which led to blows. Nagle was struck on the head with a shovel, receiving, probably, fatal injuries. Chambers was arrested yesterday, and held to await the result of Nagle's injuries.

Margaret Quinn, who had been arrested for habitual intoxication and locked up at the East Twenty-second-street Police Station, attempted suicide last evening by hanging herself in the cell in which she was confined. She was discovered and cut down before life was extinct. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A deputation of citizens called on President Bosworth, of the Health Department, yesterday, and complained very bitterly about the terrible stench created by the offal-boat in the North River, and threatened that unless the Board of Health took prompt measures to abate the nuisance, the people would take the law into their own hands and destroy the boat.

BROOKLYN.

Company H, of the Thirteenth Regiment, have gone to Litchfield, Conn., on the invitation of a military company of that place.

John Millar, who was arrested for forgery, pleaded guilty, yesterday, before an examining Magistrate, and was held for the Grand Jury.

The Committee on Military Affairs made a report to the Board of Supervisors, last evening, on the bids for the new Twenty-third Regiment Armory. The report was laid over.

At noon yesterday Patrick Carey, aged twenty-four years, of No. 109 Prospect-street, was stabbed in the side by a man with whom he was quarreling in Tillary-street. Carey refused to make a charge. His wound is not serious.

On Monday evening, as several police officers were putting a stop to a street row in Withers-street, near Union-avenue, they were assaulted by one Hughes, who endeavored to incite the mob to acts of violence. Hughes was arrested after a violent struggle.

Wm. Carmedy was arrested, yesterday, for stabbing Thomas Clemens in the hip and leg, and Francis Clemens in the back, with a pocket-knife, during an altercation at the Hope Social Club picnic at the Delaplaine House yesterday.

Judge McCue yesterday granted an application for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo* in the case of George A. Donnell, a supposed lunatic, who formerly kept a saloon at No. 210 Court-street. The application is made by one of Donnell's creditors.

The body of Frank Crowder was found floating in the river at the foot of Washington-avenue yesterday. He was last seen on Sunday morning, at the foot of Rush-street, Williamsburg, in company with William Quick, Geo. F. Cook and Theodore Day, who have been arrested on suspicion.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Andrew H. Bishop, convicted of assaulting his wife, was yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

In the case of Mr. William Watson, of West Chester, who appealed to the Supreme Court against award for damages allowed by the Commissioners of Appraisement, Justices Barnard and Gilbert, at the General Term, dismissed the appeal.

Quite a number of burglaries have been committed in the town of Pelham within the past few nights. Among the places entered was the carriage-house of Mr. Stevens, doing business in Wall-street, New-York, from which valuable harness and other property were stolen.

Arrangements have been made for a grand regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, on Saturday next. Four prizes for the respective sums of $100, $60, $50 and $40 are to be sailed for. The course will be ten miles to windward and return, to be sailed according to the rules of the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

LONG ISLAND.

Josiah M. Whitney's barn at Astoria, was burned, Monday night, with a part of its contents. Loss about $2,500.

A police force has been stationed at the Long Island Railroad Wharf, on Newtown Creek, Long Island City, for the protection of the workmen who have taken the place of those who struck on Monday.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday a man giving his name as John Missica, was arrested at Vanderbilt Landing by Officer Trean. He was fully identified as the perpetrator of a number of robberies, which have mystified the authorities, and kept the inhabitants of that part of the island in a state of terror for the past two years. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Bayley, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Newark, will, it is said, be made Archbishop of Baltimore.

William Wagner, a German, about thirty years old and unmarried, died suddenly at New-Brunswick from the rupture of a blood-vessel on Monday evening. Coroner Henry yesterday held an inquest, and a verdict was found of death from natural causes.

A tug-boat, last evening, ran into the Jersey City ferry-boat John S. Darcy, of the Desbrosses-street line, tearing away a portion of the ladies' cabin. The boat was so badly injured that it was necessary to lay her up. No person was injured.

In view of the action of the Board of Works in dismantling the Blood Fertilizing Manufactory of Kelly & Duncan, the proprietors of the abbatoirs have placed a guard of forty butchers to watch the premises, and if necessary resist the action of the authorities. A meeting of the citizens will be held, and measures adopted to break up the nuisance.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Merrimack, for Rio, &c.—Mr. Romero, Alfred R. Young, E. J. Brandon, Mrs. Crossa, C. B. Greenough and wife, Mrs. S. H. Calmar and 2 infants, George Tregent, Dr. Jose Marrero, James G. Reid, Charles W. Chase, Samuel Scheyen, Joseph Bryan, Dr. Hermann Steinkopf and wife, Emelio Parasot, W. H. Clay, A. Uhriaub.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Miss Benedict, W. H. Harris, R. B. Clark, Miss Simple, P. Werberalt, Capt. B. F. Peet, Henry Blun, wife and 4 children, W. E. McCallum, Geo. C. Wilson, A. W. Wearing, F. H. Willard, G. A. Maxwell, J. L. Lumis and grandson, W. G. Bartholomew and wife, Prof. Eswald and wife, W. Rudt, E. McVeigh, Miss L. Sanderson, Miss Savage, Mrs. Taylor and son, John D. Delannoy and wife, Miss Tupper, Miss Smith, J. F. Reid, A. Anderson, Mrs. J. Rutherford, J. J. Greshan, wife and daughter, Jas. Martine, J. J. Spiro, A. Ehrlich, W. F. Sheelman, Mrs. E. Neufville, Mrs. E. F. Neufville, child and servant, Dr. P. M. Kollock, Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. A. V. Booth, C. C. Giller, W. C. Falkner, D. S. Porter, A. R. Dale, P. P. Bishop, Master F. Beach, M. L. Nichols, Miss S. Hunt, Miss C. Martine, N. N. Curtis, wife, 2 children and nurse, Miss Sheldon, Mrs. Becket and infant, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Gilbert, Miss Billie Hughes, Mrs. A. T. Cunningham and 2 children, Miss Lulie Cunningham, Miss Mary I. Kerr, Miss M. Cantine, L. M. Auerbach, F. W. Fuller, wife and daughter, P. P. Hayes, Robert Moody, Calvin Oak and wife, Mrs. C. D. Oak and child, Mrs. L. P. Hassey, O. F. Stenaze.

In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.—Miss C. Jerome, Mrs. W. H. Greenough, Mrs. C. Moulton and maid, J. Sevilla, Ed. Lembcke, Mr. and Mrs. Heyworth and 2 children, Mr. Smith, Rev. F. Gallagher, E. Watkin, Mr. Sturatt, Mr. Cooper, George Bell, Mrs. Ostener, John Ulass, Mr. Dinnay, Mr. Dorjer, Miss Chapman, Miss Cranitch, Mrs. Evans and infant, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Richardson, George C. Gordon, R. T. Tackaberry, J. M. Furtado, John Heill, L. Diaz, Mr. Osborne, Joseph B. Kellay, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Anderson, C. J. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Galloway, Mr. Pye, E. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and infant, Miss A. R. Hoctor, Mr. and Mrs. Gregson, K. Hoskin, F. Nazel, Mr. Fechernd, Mr. Donneggio, W. H. Cook, A. Goldschmidt, J. B. Prescott, R. N. Peterson, Mr. Duke, Lieut.-Col. Nassau Lees, W. Hesketh, Joseph Hesketh, Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew, Mr. and Mrs. Ulatamine, W. H. Sharples, L. Scott, L. Juselow, A. O. Bennoti, G. Stoffel, J. W. Werthington, C. W. Buckman.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:49 | Sun sets.....7:23 | Moon rises.10:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:42 | Gov. Island.11:31 | Hell Gate..12:53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool and Queenstown, Charles G. Francklyn; Assyria, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro, &c., William R. Garrison; City of Havana, Deaken, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston; Middlesex, Buell, New-London.

Barks Emma, (Br.,) Forbes, Cow Bay, O. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Hermelin, (Swed.,) Borgerson, Cork, for orders, Tobias & Co.; Columbia, (Ger.,) Shumacher, Bremen, Chas. Luling & Co., Rebecca, (Aust.,) Cetrovitch, Bristol, Eng., Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Emanuele, (Ital.,) Zucci, Trieste, Slocovich & Co.; Laura Gertrude, Rich, Bilboa H. Baetjer; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Hamilton, Bermuda, Duncan McColl; Olivia, (Br.,) Bernholm, Cape Haytien, Robert Murray, Jr.; Phillis & Mary, (Br.,) Baynes, Mayport, George F. Bulley & Co.

Schrs. Hero, Batt, Salem, R. W. Roper; John Rommel, Jr., Billard, Wilmington, Del., H. W. Jackson & Co.; Castleton, Albury, Nassau; Izetta, Smith, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg July 10, via Havre 13th, with mdse. and 789 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced fine weather and light winds till the 17th; then it blew from S. W., with very high sea, till the 19th; thence fine weather and light southerly winds. July 12, off Dungeness, spoke bark Johanna Mathilde, (N. G.,) bound W.; 14th, near Bishop Rock, bark E. Jayne, bound E.; same date, lat. 49 40, lon. 16 12, steam-ship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg; 15th, lat. 49 54, lon. 23 40, bark Alice Haviland, (Br.,) bound E.; July 18, 10 o'clock A. M., lat. 48 51, lon. 37 29, took off the crew of the wrecked bark Lady Love, (of Liverpool,) from Montreal, for Queenstown, 15 in all; her cargo of Indian corn shifted over and she was in a very dangerous condition; her mizzen mast was cut, also the topmasts and jibboom; she laid hard over to the port side and the water breaking on her deck all the time; the boat of the Holsatia was obliged to take the crew off by life-preservers. The British bark Julia lay around her since the morning of the 17th, but she was not able to take the crew off; after the Holsatia's boat was near the wreck, the Julia proceeded on her voyage to the eastward.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool July 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. July 22, at 5¼ A. M., 465 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Algeria, hence for Liverpool. The China brings 73 cabin and 217 steerage.

Steam-ship Ismalia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Geneva June 5, Marseilles 12, Leghorn 17, Palermo 23, Gibraltar July 2, and Cadiz 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow July 10, via Moville 11th, with mdse. and 161 passengers to Henderson Bros. Had light N. E. winds and fine weather to the Banks; afterward various winds, with rain and fog.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah July 20, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. July 21, 11 A. M., 10 miles S. W. of Frying Pan Shoal, passed schr. J. S. Ingraham, bound S.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., July 20, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Ship City of Brussels, (of Glasgow,) Hamilton, Calcutta April 1 and Sand Heads 2d, with mdse. to Cabot, Bools & Co. Was off the Cape of Good Hope 15 ds., with strong westerly winds; rounded the Cape May 25; crossed the equator June 18, in lon. 30; had light winds and calms since passing the Cape of Good Hope; May 23, off the Cape, Antonio Servis, seaman, a native of Brazil, aged 45 years, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.

Ship Nor Wester, (of Boston,) Sedgley, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to master. Took the northern passage, and was 32 ds. to the Banks, with a continuation of light westerly; thence light variable winds and thick fog.

Bark Le Baron, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Leghorn May 25, via Gibraltar, 40 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to J. Fabbricotti—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Took the northern passage, and had light W. and S. W. winds throughout; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks, with dense fog.

Bark Bravo, (Norw.,) Christophersen, Barrow 45 ds., with railway iron to Chas. Congreve & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had variable weather; was 18 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Sarah Harris, (of Anapolis, N. S.,) Brooks, Matanzas, via Delaware Breakwater 11 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had moderate weather.

Brig Charlotte, Whittemore, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar and melado to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig La Plata, (N. G.,) Molkenbuhr, Porto Cabello, with coffee to Dallett, Bliss & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Amilcare, (Ital.,) Romano, Girgenti 61 ds., with brimstone to order. Passed Gibraltar June 2; took the southern passage, and had variable weather.

Brig Juan, (Span.,) Roca, St. Johns, P. R., 14 ds., in ballast to Moller & Thebaud.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Carroll, Barbadoes 20 ds., with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr. Emily Curtis, (of Boston,) Barbour, Cow Bay, 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to master.

Schr. Capella, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Rockland, N. B., 13 ds., with building-stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Lottie, of Baltimore, Johnson, Arroyo, P.R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Yznaga del Vallee & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Bright Star, Roberts, of and 5 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber and laths to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. B. H. Tilton, Tilton, Powel's Point, N. C., 9 ds., with melons to master.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Presto, Fickett, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Ada & Annie, Cook, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Etta May, Dix, Calais, with lumber to D. Russell.

Schr. Robin Hood, Longhery, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. J. Starkey, Smith, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Union Flag, Frisbee, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Baisden, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Staples, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. James Bliss, Nash, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. H. J. Raymond, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Elias Moore, De Groot, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Josephine, Alley, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Squires, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Rightaway, Raynor, Portland, Me.

Schr. Ruth, Thomas, Barlow, Wareham.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Bodine, Baltimore.

Schr. R. C. Pecker, Berry, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Boice, Fall River.

Schr. P. C. Burbank, Price, Virginia.

Schr. Victory, Ross, Virginia.

Schr. Maria, Barbour, Westerly.

Schr. J. L. Morris, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. Quiver, Willing, Virginia.

SAILED steam-ships Merrimac, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 23.—Arr. ship Mayflower, from Liverpool; bark Celeste, from do.; brig Water Lily, from Turk's Island.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 22.—Arr. bark Almira Coombs, Philadelphia, for Boston; brigs Prairie Rose, Philadelphia, for Portland; Martha, Mobile, for Boston; Hays and Tallyho, Baltimore, for do.; Robin, Weehawken, for do., (struck on a hedge fence this morning, but came off without special damage;) Castilian, Portland, for New-York; schrs. Muskee, Millville, N. J., for Boston; Wm. Flint, Babel H. Irons, Wm. Slater, Lottie, Gettysburg, and Charles E. Paige, Philadelphia, for do.; Ann S. Brown, Baltimore, for do.; Julia E. Gamage, Rondout, for do.; M. L. Varney, New-York, for do.; Newport, Miller, Mathilda M., from do., for Windsor; Abby Weld, from do., for Belfast; Transit, Philadelphia, for Gloucester; St. Mary, F. H. Odionne, Kate C. Rich, from do., for Lynn; Joseph Porter, from do., for Medford; M. E. Femerick, from do., for Nahant; Grace Girdler, from do., for Salem; Silver Heels, Elizabethport, for do.; J. C. Nash, Port Johnson, for do.; A. Haynes, South Amboy, for do.; Express, do., for Portsmouth; Ella and Cyrus Fossett, Philadelphia, for do.; Billow, Newburg, for do.; Helen G. King, Port Morris, for do.; Wigwam, Port Johnson, for do.; Lochiel, Elizabethport, for do.; Charleston, do., for Bangor; Duroc, Port Johnson, for Camden; Hattie Coombs, Baltimore, for do.; Canary, Rappahannock River, for Baltimore; Marcus Hunter, Philadelphia, for do.; Abbie Bursley, Georgetown, for East Weymouth; Flight, Hoboken, for Hingham; Rosana, do., for Newburyport; Idaho, Rondout, for Portland; Sarah Glass, Pawtucket, for St. Andrews; Z. A. Paine, New-York, for Eastport; Harriet, Bath, for Fall River; Challenge, Bangor, for do.; Forest Home, do., for Roslyn, Long Island; America, Rockland, for Norfolk; Ruth S. Hodgdon, do., for New-York; Island City, Gloucester, for do.; Lizzie Wilson, Rockport, Me., for Norfolk; George V. Richards, St. John, for Newport; Mary E. Amsden, S. H. Sharp and Maggie J. Chadwick, Boston, for Philadelphia; Kate Lilly, Bath, for Mystic.

Sld. brig Mary C. Rosevelt, schrs. F. A. Heath, Peacedale, Ida B. Sillsbee, Bramhall, Nellie Brown, Billie, Annie May, Lizzie Wilson, America, Island City, Mary E. Amsden and Governor Cony.

July 23, arr. brig Open Sea, Philadelphia, for Portland; schrs. Sparkling Sea, Port Johnson, for New-Market, N. H.; George Kilburn, Georgetown, D. C., for Portland; Leocadia, Elizabethport, for Boston; Jessie Weehawken, for do.; Knight Banger, for Vineyard Highlands; E. Snow, do., for Baltimore; Bay, Portland, for ——; Charles Cooper, Bangor, for Hartford, leaking about 1,500 strokes per hour.

Sld. bark Elliott Richie; schrs. M. E. Femerick, Gettysburg, H. G. King, Kate E. Rich, F. H. Odiorne, J. C. Nash, Ruth S. Hodgdon, Merrill C. Hart, Grace Girdler and Rosina.

Spoken, &c.

July 16, lat. 33, lon. 79, spoke brig Maresca, (Ital.,) from Girgenti for Providence.

May 2, lat. 25, lon. 74, spoke ship City of Pekin, (Br.,) from Bombay for Havre.

May 22, off the Cape of Good Hope, ship British Empire, (Br.,) from Calcutta for London.

July 15, off Bermuda, brig Nora, (Br.,) from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 22.—The brigantine Wesley A. Digwood, from Aspinwall, bound to Cow Bay for coal, put in here, the crew being sick with bilious fever. She is quarantined.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 23.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibbets, from New-York July 13, and the Cunard line steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Murphy, from New-York July 13, both for Liverpool, have arr. at that port, the former at 4½ P. M. yesterday, and the latter at 8½ this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 23.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Donau, Capt. Ernst, from New-York July 13, for Bremen, arr. here today.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.—The Allen line steam-ship Nesterian, from Cuba and Montreal, arr. here today.

TIFFANY & CO., UNION-SQUARE, DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FINE JEWELLERY.

Crystal Chandeliers, GILT, BRONZE and DECORATED GAS FIXTURES of most ELEGANT DESIGNS, unequaled in variety and excellence. Bronze Figures, Ornaments, Gilt and Bronze Clocks, of CLASSIC DESIGNS, and WARRANTED BEST TIME-KEEPERS, MANUFACTURED BY Mitchell, Vance & Co., No. 597 Broadway, New-York.

AM. INSTITUTE FAIR, 1871. Report of Judges upon GILT AND BRONZE CHANDELIERS, GLASS CHANDELIERS AND BRONZES, exhibited by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.:

"*We fully agree that the Bronze Fixtures are superior in Artistic Design, Workmanship and Finish, to any made in this country, and probably in the world. The Bronzes, especially the large pieces which are copied from the French, are the best productions of the country. The Glass Chandeliers are equal if not superior to the celebrated Osler manufacture (English) which have been heretofore acknowledged the best in the world. The Glass is of unusual whiteness. They rank A1.*

"W. B. OGDEN, President.
"JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Act. Recording Secretary.
"SAM'L D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary."

We cordially invite an examination of our varied and most comprehensive stock, and particularly of our CRYSTAL GAS FIXTURES, which, in variety and excellence, are not equaled elsewhere in the world. SPECIAL DESIGNS for Halls, Churches, &c. Also, designs (exclusive if desired) for elegant dwellings, in gold and real bronze.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, Having an immense stock on hand, have determined, in spite of the advance occasioned by the strike, to sell for the next thirty days at old prices. Parties requiring any Furnishing article will find this a favorable opportunity to purchase. 657 and 659 Broadway.

Marvin & Co. SAFES. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland.

DUTY OFF TEAS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, AT ALL OUR STORES. Great American Tea Co.

WARREN WARD & CO., Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers and Upholsterers. CHAMBER FURNITURE, PARLOR FURNITURE, LIBRARY FURNITURE, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, MANTELS, PIER-GLASSES, CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, MATTRESSES, &C. Good materials, good work, moderate prices. SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.

"HEADS."—GRANT, WILSON, POST, Fisher Ames, with Portraits, Characters and Biographies in August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, "The Effects of Mind on the Body," "Social Science," "Prison Reform," "Expression," "Pre-Adamites," "Glimpses of the Invisible," "Skin Diseases, Causes and Cure," "Asleep on the Beach," a poem, illustrated; "A True Marriage," &c. Thirty cents or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

CHOLERA. It is reasonably feared that this terrible scourge will soon be at our doors. Families should be prepared with an approved remedy, thereby saving expense and allaying fear. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The recipe of an eminent London physician, Dr. George Johnson, of King's College Hospital, (which proved so great a success during the last two great visitations) will be mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Address Dr. EDWARDS, Room No. 9, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

WARREN RANGE. FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71. Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Continued from Second Page.

the same committee to investigate everything. He moved such an amendment and in such form as to make Carl Schurz Chairman, the plan of the "Liberals" being to make Mr. Schurz charioteer of a mud-machine to befoul the party during this canvass in the name of the Senate.

We urged that one committee could not investigate everything, and that to make the work thorough it must be parceled out to different committees. This was met with a storm of electioneering flings and insinuations, which consumed days. Finally, to bring the matter to an end, we acquiesced in having a single committee to which all investigations should go. Every man of sense must see that if the object was full and speedy inquiry this was not the way, and so the event proved.

When the Committee was raised, I moved an investigation of the New-York Custom-house; Mr. Trumbull passionately objected, and threw the resolution over by a point of order. As soon as a majority could do so, it was taken up and passed; the Hodge resolution followed, and other resolutions, and what was the result? The Committee, thus overloaded, was able to complete only the Custom-house inquiry, and this snowed under everything else. The Hodge matter, and other things, wait; and when the Presidential election is over, and there is nothing to be made by clap-trap and buncombe, we shall be permitted probably to refer them to appropriate committees. When the French arms resolution was offered by Mr. Sumner, the Republican Senators offered to vote the investigation instantly; but Mr. Sumner objected, and asked its postponement. When he moved it again, all other business was at once laid aside, and again the majority offered to vote for the inquiry. But Mr. Sumner insisted upon speech making, and he and Schurz went at it, attempting to prove in advance all the dismal rigmarole of a false and foolish preamble.

Of course, their speeches could not go unanswered to the country, lest silence should seem to give consent; and so days and weeks were wasted, when in five minutes the pretended object could have been accomplished. The pretended object was not the real object, as everybody knew; the aim was political effect, and for this the "Reformers" would besmirch the Government, even though the crusade disgraced us, or involved us with foreign Powers.

The result, as you know, was ruinous to those who began it. The French arms investigation is a fair sample of the rest. We had, in all, in the two Houses, fourteen committees set on the Administration. Such a thing was never heard of before. No Administration was ever so put under a microscope, or pried into with malicious eyes. What did it all amount to? Directly and indirectly, these investigations probably cost, in time, money, and neglect of legislation, millions of dollars—and who is benefited? Nobody, but the Administration they were intending to destroy. The President, and those for whom he is responsible, have come out like pure gold tried by the fire, brighter than before—the country pays the bills, and the "Reformers" curse in their sleeves at their ill-luck.

KUKLUX DOINGS.

The only investigation of value, related to the condition of the South. The Committee on Southern Outrages made a report full of frightful lessons. In ten States, an organization exists known as the "Kuklux Klan," or "Invisible Empire of the South." It is a resurrection of the remains of the rebel army. Gen. Forrest, of Fort Pillow, was its chief head, or "Grand Cyclops." It is a secret oath—the bound band. Its object is to kill and drive out "Radicals" and "carpet-baggers," and to intimidate the blacks from voting against the Democratic Party. Speaking to those who have not read the evidence, the existence, the nature and the deeds of these assassins are so incredible, that I dare not ask you to accept them on my word. Let me state a few things contained in the report, and proved by much testimony.

Gen. Forrest admits his belief that the order is 500,000 strong. In the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, 100 counties have been kept under a reign of terror. One of the obligations of membership is to commit perjury as a witness or a juror. Many leading wealthy men are among the actors, and until Congress interfered, the State authorities were powerless, or unwilling to enforce the laws; barbarous atrocities occurred nightly, but no one was punished or even arrested. Whites and blacks were murdered and robbed, their houses burned, and nameless deeds done by disguised bands.

In fourteen counties of North Carolina, eighteen murders were done, and 315 whippings occurred. In nine counties in South Carolina, forty murders and over two thousand other outrages. In twenty-nine counties of Georgia seventy-two murders, and 126 whippings. In twenty-six counties of Alabama 215 murders, and 116 other outrages. In twenty counties of Mississippi twenty-three murders, and seventy-six other outrages, and in a single county of Florida 153 murders.

In these ninety-nine counties 426 murders were done, and 2,909 other acts of violence.

The object in all this, as extorted from many witnesses, was "to put down Radical rule and negro suffrage." Thus scourged, the people of the South piteously appealed to Congress for protection. A committee was sent to the Southern States to learn the facts, and a law was passed authorizing the United States Courts to act in the matter. The same law authorized the suspension, for a limited space, of the habeas corpus, in case it should be necessary. Under this act of Congress, at the January term of Court in South Carolina, 501 men were indicted by the Grand Jury for these crimes of violence. In the Northern District of Mississippi, 490 were indicted, and in the Southern District of Mississippi, 152. In North Carolina, 981 men were indicted.

In South Carolina, five of these culprits were immediately tried and convicted, and fifty-three of them pleaded guilty. At the next term others were tried, and many more pleaded guilty. In the other States the Courts are at work meting out justice. These are the offenders in whose behalf Wade Hampton and others raised money and employed counsel. Reverdy Johnson and Henry Stanbery were the counsel, and I read a passage from Mr. Johnson's argument to the jury:

> But Mr. Attorney-General has remarked, and would have you suppose, that my friend and myself are here to defend, to justify, or to palliate the outrages that may have been perpetrated in your State by this association of Kuklux. He makes a great mistake as to both of us. *I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature impose upon man; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible to the obligation of humanity and religion.*

The action of Congress and the President has put an end to much of this bloody business; but stopping murder is called "centralism," and we are being stoned for that.

SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS—AMNESTY.

The South has been for years a fertile field for electioneering sensation. The State Governments in some of the Southern States have been weak and bad, and the "Liberals" want to try us for that. What have we to do with it? Why, they say we imposed political disabilities on the rebels. Who imposed political disabilities on rebels? We are told the people pay the debt, but we never hear that the people imposed the disabilities; yet they did. The Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, ratified by the Legislatures of three-quarters of the States, is the disability under which rebels have been. That amendment does not touch the right to vote, but leaves every rebel a voter. It touches only the right to hold office. It provides that the men who took an oath to support the Constitution, and then fought against it, thus adding perjury to treason, shall not hold office; and it further provides that Congress, by a two-thirds vote, may relieve them. It is foolish to pretend, all being allowed to vote, that the majority could not rule; it is absurd to pretend that the few rebels, who were perjured as well as traitors, were the only fit men to elect State officers and legislators. It follows that the Fourteenth Amendment is not the cause of bad men being elected to office in the Southern States. The truth is, as was abundantly proved before the Kuklux Committee, that capable, educated men, eligible to office, refused to accept it, and refused to vote, and persuaded the rebels generally not to vote, all for the purpose of frustrating reconstruction in the South, and making it odious.

Amnesty or want of amnesty had nothing to do with jobs in Southern Legislatures, any more than in our own. No man has ever asked to be relieved who has not been relieved promptly; indeed, history has no instance of such forbearance and mercy as has been granted to the ring-leaders of rebellion.

Not one was ever visited with the least penalty, except being barred from office, for committing perjury as well as treason, and bills for relief began at once, and all who asked soon received forgiveness. Whether a general act, naming no one, but covering rebels in a body, was a compliance with the Fourteenth Amendment, may well be doubted; be this as it may, the President recommended, and Congress on the 21st of last May adopted, such an act. It would have passed weeks earlier, but that "Liberals," who pretended to be for a "Civil Rights bill" by itself, voted avowedly to make it as obnoxious as possible, and then, when it became part of the Amnesty bill, some of them voted against it and others dodged—and this when two votes would have carried it. And now, when not more than one or two hundred men in the whole South are left ineligible to office, and these men who still defy and spurn the Constitution, we are gravely told that "amnesty" is a great issue before the American people.

Amnesty, as an issue, is as dead as the politicians who prate about it. It is about as vital as Mr. Sumner's published reason for supporting Mr. Greeley, namely, that Greeley was born the same year that he was himself.

"Peace, good will toward men," have been for three years national watchwords. Even the old Indian scarces have failed to bring on Indian wars, which were always contractors' wars. For the first time in our history an Indian peace policy has triumphed, massacres have been prevented, the whites and the Indians alike have been spared, and millions saved to the nation.

WHY CHANGE?—WHO ASKS IT?

Such is the Administration, and such the stable prosperity and the wholesome condition of things, at home and abroad, which we are asked to trade off for we know not what. To suppose it will be done would be to brand free Government as a failure, and to insult the sense of the American people.

What is the change offered us? Does anybody know? When did the necessity for any change arise?

Certainly not when in September, 1870, Mr. Greeley called the Reform movement "a conspiracy to destroy the Republican Party;" not in September, 1871, when Mr. Greeley drew resolutions fully indorsing the present Administration; not on the 5th of Jan., 1871, when in a speech Mr. Greeley said, "I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868;" not when in February, 1871, Mr. Greeley said that a defeat of the Republican Party in the nation would be a "disgrace and humiliation;" not only a year ago, when Mr. Greeley said:

> When a Republican Convention, fairly chosen after free consultation and the frank interchange of opinion, shall have nominated Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, we shall expect to urge all Republicans to give them a hearty, effective support, whether they be or be not of those whose original preference has been gratified.

Not on the 25th of April, 1871, when Mr. Greeley placed his hostility to President Grant squarely and solely on the ground of certain appointments in the City of New-York.

Who were the discoverers of the need of a change? Who called the "Cincinnati Convention?" Did the business men of the country call it? Did the public-spirited, the unselfish and the patriotic call it? Every one knows that it was the work of the political "outs." A few respectable men were drawn in, but the great body of the movers were, as Greeley used to say of the Democrats, "the very scum" of politics.

Nearly every man whose name appeared was either a disappointed office-seeker, a man with a grievance, or a man of bad character. Such a "reform" movement will never be seen again, unless the disreputable women of the land should strike and start a "liberal" movement to reform the virtuous women of the land. There is an effrontery bordering the sublime in professional corruptionists, the worst and most notorious, starting up to berate honest people. From such effrontery came a convention, which, from beginning to end, was managed to cheat and defraud the respectable men who were drawn into it and the public generally. That the nomination was bartered and bellowed through we are assured by the best who were present; and now the Democratic Party has died by its own hand, and gone for eternal punishment to Horace Greeley.

MR. GREELEY AND HIS "CLAIMS."

An examination of the fitness of Mr. Greeley, and his claims to public confidence, is the duty of every citizen. That he has shown great talent as an editor and writer, all admit, but nearly all else claimed for him now, I deny. The very talents he has shown unfit him for the Presidency.

It is said that a great debt is due and unpaid by the Republican Party to Mr. Greeley. The account stands very differently, as most persons understand it.

Does not Mr. Greeley owe much to the Republican Party? That party gave him wealth, fame and influence. His talent and industry were his own; but the *Tribune* was sustained as a party organ, and was made a mine of wealth by the Republican Party. Who does not know that Republicans, whether private citizens or postmasters, or other "office-holders," or country editors, or committee-men, have made common cause for years for the *Tribune*, have organized clubs, pushed and begged for subscriptions, and made the *Tribune* what it was?

Who does not know that this year tens of thousands of Republicans paid their money in advance for the *Tribune*, while yet its claws were half concealed, holding itself out as a Republican paper, and that the money thus obtained by false pretense is kept to sustain the paper in its present gross and knavish course. Who does not know that the position given Mr. Greeley by the Republican Party, did more than all else to make sale of his book called the *American Conflict*, which is said to have paid him more than a hundred thousand dollars. He sent canvassers to solicit subscribers for this book, and who subscribed, who paid him a fortune for his book? Was it the Democrats or the no-party men, or was it those to whom he says now "he owes nothing?"

It is true that Mr. Greeley has seldom been intrusted with office, though he has long sought office from the Whig and Republican Parties. This, however, is simply from want of confidence in his practical judgment and consistency.

Prior to 1854, Mr. Greeley's extreme craving for office was not understood, and his letter to Gov. Seward, Nov. 11, 1854, dissolving the "political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley," because office had not been given him, amazed the public.

In this letter, after referring to some of the offices he wanted from the Whig Party, and upbraiding Gov. Seward for not appointing him to some office in 1837, he says:

> Now came the great scramble of the swell-mob of coon minstrels and cider-suckers at Washington, I not being counted in. Several regiments of them went on from this City; but no one of the whole crowd—though I say it who should not—had done so much toward Gen. Harrison's nomination and election as yours respectfully. I asked nothing, expected nothing; *but you, Gov. Seward, ought to have asked that I be Postmaster of New-York.*
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> * * * * * * *
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> Let me speak of the same canvass. I was once sent to Congress for ninety days, merely to enable Jim Brooks to secure a seat therein for four years.
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> * * * * * * *
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> But this last Spring, after the Nebraska question had created a new state of things at the North, one or two personal friends, of no political consideration, suggested my name as a candidate for Governor, and I did not discourage them.
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> * * * * * * *
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> I am sure Weed did not mean to humiliate me, but he did it. The upshot of his discourse (very cautiously stated) was this: If I were a candidate for Governor, I should beat not myself only, but you. Perhaps that was true. But, as I had in no manner solicited his or your support, I thought this might have been said to my friends, rather than to me. I suspect it is true that I could not have been elected Governor as a Whig. But had he and you been favorable, there *would* have been a party in the State, ere this, which could and would have elected me to any post, without injuring myself or endangering your re-election.
>
> It was in vain that I urged that I had in no manner asked a nomination. At length, I was nettled by his language—well intended, but *very* cutting, as addressed by him to me—to say, in substance, "Well, then, make Paterson Governor, and try my name for Lieutenant. To lose this place is a matter of no importance, and we can see whether I am really so odious."

Having quoted from the early letters of President Grant, it seems but fair that I should read from an early effusion of Mr. Greeley's also, and beside, I want you to see how the keenest men in the Whig Party regarded Mr. Greeley's aspirations and qualifications. Job once expressed a wish that his "adversary had written a book;" —had Mr. Greeley been the adversary then, a letter would have satisfied Job just as well.

While he belonged to the Republican Party, Mr. Greeley was a candidate for Governor several times, for Senator, for Representative, and for other offices; always being defeated in the nomination or election, except when once chosen for a ninety-day term in Congress, when made Presidential elector in 1864, and when he ran for the Constitutional Convention under a law insuring his election, without regard to the number of votes.

WHAT MR. GREELEY DID WHEN IN OFFICE.

The Republican Party has been blamed for not gratifying Mr. Greeley's ambition for office, but the mass of the party, though appreciating his eccentric genius, has believed him erratic, and not possessed of the practical wisdom, moderation, or business capacity to make a useful or safe official. As often as he has been tried in public station he has failed. His brief career in Congress was a sad fiasco; he more than once excused his course by saying that he voted without understanding the question, and had voted as he did not mean to. (*Congressional Globe*, 1848-9, vol. 20, pp. 269, 336.) He involved himself in questions of veracity, which compelled him to retreat from his statements; and on one occasion was confronted on the floor by members, who flatly testified to the untruthfulness of what he said. (*Globe*, as above.) Libels, published in his paper, subjected him to indignities, and even to worse embarrassments.

His course in the Constitutional Convention was a series of peevish attempts to assume everything and do everything, and resulted in his impatiently and prematurely quitting his post, after pouring upon members a volley of oaths. Even the task of acting as Chairman of a local committee, last year, brought him into dilemmas and apparent breaches of his word which a man of common discretion would have avoided.

His affiliations with men have shown him a poor judge of human nature, and the ease with which the designing impose upon him has always excited the sympathy of his friends. The worst men have stuck to him and used him, with no more power on his part to shake them off than a ship has to shake off its barnacles. His management of every business, except editing a newspaper, has shown him wanting in business capacity; and as an editor he has always lacked a balance wheel to keep him from absurd inconsistencies.

His investments of money with the shiftless and the dishonest; his embarking in ventures with Tweed, and lending his name to men unworthy of trust, can be excused only on the ground of want of sound judgment. His Fourierism, and Agrarianism, attest a mind given to vagaries like this; on one occasion he insisted that there could be no property in land, because property was the product of human labor, and that land, like air, belonged to God Almighty, and could not be owned by man.

Building a barn, where a barn could not stand, and was washed away, planting turnips where turnips could not grow, trying to substitute cabbages for tobacco, and then assuming to teach farmers in all the varying climates and soils of the continent, what to raise, and how to plow, and when to hoe, can only pass as the grotesque and harmless antics of a man of oddities, flattered by many, and most of all by himself. "A jack of all trades is master of none," "and what he knows about farming" would show Mr. Greeley a universal genius, if it were not for what he could learn from those he assumes to teach.

The overweening confidence with which he holds his opinions, and the rude vehemence with which he utters them, make the suddenness with which he changes them the plainest proof of insincerity or unsoundness; while the epithets and libels with which he pursues those he hates or envies, shows a strangely unchristian and unbridled nature.

Mr. Greeley's own traits of character, as seen by his party associates, have made it better for him and for the public that he should not hold office, and when Andrew Johnson nominated him, after he bailed Jefferson Davis, as Minister to Austria, rumor is greatly at fault if Senators who now support him, even all those who then belonged to the Republican Party, could be induced to vote for his confirmation.

Truthful history will never record that when Horace Greeley deserted the Republican Party for a Presidential nomination, she owed the party nothing; or that the party owed him a great and unpaid debt; or that the party was wrong in not selecting such a man for high public trusts. The verdict will be rather that he spoke like a scheming ingrate, when on the 12th of June, 1871, he said to a street audience, "I am perfectly willing to pass receipts with the Republican Party, and say that our accounts are now settled and closed."

MR. GREELEY'S RECORD—DID HE HELP SECESSION?

Mr. Greeley's deeds are all to be found in words. His record has not been written for him by false and hostile hands; he has written it himself. How far it is the record of a man fit to be trusted, in peace and possibly in war, with the affairs of this great nation, will appear sufficiently without going back of the rebellion.

In 1860 Mr. Lincoln was elected, and before he was inaugurated seven States seceded from the Union. They did not secede believing that the twenty-one millions of the North would deny their right, and desolate their land by war. Common sense proves that they relied upon a divided sentiment in Northern States.

They thought the Democratic Party, in part at least, would maintain their right; and they thought also with good reason, that the Republican Party could not be brought to coerce them, or make war upon them. This expectation of sympathy in the North while the Gulf States were hesitating, turned the scales in favor of secession; and no man in all the land did, or could do so much as Horace Greeley, to create the expectation upon which secession took place. The New-York *Tribune* was at that time the leading Republican organ, and beyond and above all other papers, it spoke for the Republican Party. Its editor claimed the credit of having just overthrown Gov. Seward at Chicago, and this, for the time being, completed its supremacy in the Republican Party. Holding this position of unchallenged authority, hear what it said to men not yet daring to plunge into the Red Sea of revolution.

The election returns in 1860, had not come in, when the *Tribune* began to incite secession. On the 9th of November, 1860, Horace Greeley published this editorial:

> And now, if the Cotton States consider the value of the Union debatable, we maintain their perfect right to discuss it. Nay, we hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of government that have become oppressive or injurious; *and, if the Cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless; and we do not see how one party can have a right to do what another party has a right to prevent.* We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union, and nullify or defy the laws thereof; *to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter.* And, whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, *we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic whereof one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.*

On the 17th of December, 1860, just before South Carolina seceded, South Carolina being the first State to go, Mr. Greeley published the following editorial:

> We have repeatedly asked those who dissent from our views of this matter to tell us frankly whether they do or do not assent to Mr Jefferson's statement in the Declaration of Independence that Governments "derive their *just* powers from *the consent of the governed*; and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, *it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it*, and to institute a new government," &c., &c. We *do* heartily accept this doctrine, believing it intrinsically sound, beneficent, and one that, universally accepted, is calculated to prevent the shedding of seas of human blood. AND IF IT JUSTIFIED THE SECESSION FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE OF THREE MILLIONS OF COLONISTS IN 1776, WE DO NOT SEE WHY IT WOULD NOT JUSTIFY THE SECESSION OF FIVE MILLIONS OF SOUTHRONS FROM THE FEDERAL UNION IN 1861. If we are mistaken on this point, why does not some one attempt to show who em and why? For our own part, while we deny the right of slave-holders to hold slaves against the will of the latter, WE CANNOT SEE HOW TWENTY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE CAN RIGHTFULLY HOLD TEN, OR EVEN FIVE, IN A DETESTED UNION WITH THEM BY MILITARY FORCE.
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> WE COULD NOT STAND UP FOR COERCION, FOR SUBJUGATION, FOR WE DO NOT THINK IT WOULD BE JUST. We hold the right of self-government sacred, even when evoked in behalf of those who deny it to others. So much for the question of principle.
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> * * * * * * *
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> We fully realize that the dilemma of the incoming Administration will be a critical one. It must enforce and uphold the laws, as well against rebellious slave-holders as fugitive slaves. The new President must fulfill the obligations assumed in his inauguration oath, no matter how shamefully his predecessor may have defied them. We fear that Southern madness may precipitate a bloody collision that all must deplore. BUT IF EVER "SEVEN OR EIGHT STATES" SEND AGENTS TO WASHINGTON TO SAY, "WE WANT TO GO OUT OF THE UNION," WE SHALL FEEL CONSTRAINED BY DEVOTION TO HUMAN LIBERTY TO SAY, LET THEM GO! And we do not see how we could take the other side, without coming in direct conflict with those rights of man which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous.

On the 24th of December, 1860, Mr. Greeley published the following editorial:

> Most certainly we believe that Governments are made for peoples, not peoples for Governments—that the latter "derive their just power from the consent of the governed:" and whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form an independent, self-subsisting nation, shall see fit to say authentically, to the residue, "we want to get away from you," WE SHALL SAY—AND WE TRUST SELF-RESPECT, IF NOT REGARD FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT, WILL CONSTRAIN THE RESIDUE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO SAY—'GO!' We never yet had so poor an opinion of ourselves or our neighbors as to wish to hold others in a hated connection with us.

Two months later, Feb. 23, 1861, five days after the inauguration of Jeff. Davis as President, Mr. Greeley published the following editorial:

> We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by JEFFERSON in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; AND THAT IF THE SLAVE STATES, THE COTTON STATES, OR THE GULF STATES ONLY, CHOOSE TO FORM AN INDEPENDENT NATION THEY HAVE A CLEAR MORAL RIGHT TO DO SO. We have said, and still maintain, that, provided the cotton States have fully and definitively made up their minds to go by themselves, THERE IS NO NEED OF FIGHTING ABOUT IT: for they have only to exercise reasonable patience, and they will be let off in peace and good will. *Whenever it shall be clear that the great body of Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it*, WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO FORWARD THEIR VIEWS.

Are not these manifestoes sickening, when we remember the furious cries of war by which they were followed? Can any man doubt the great part they played in fomenting secession and stimulating rebellion? When Alexander H. Stephens, in the Georgia Convention, which passed the ordinance of secession, attempted to stem the secession tide, Robert Toombs put him down, and carried the Convention, by reading these *Tribune* articles. Union men who resisted secession were silenced throughout the South by these and similar quotations from Mr. Greeley; the *Tribune* became the hand-book to "fire the Southern heart."

FRANK BLAIR'S TESTIMONY AGAINST MR. GREELEY.

I do not ask Democrats to take my word for this; let me call their last candidate for Vice-President to the stand, and make him testify. Here is what Gen. Frank P. Blair said in the Senate, Feb. 17, 1871, when explaining how secession gained the upper hand in the South:

> We all know the instance of a very distinguished man, Alexander H. Stephens. We all know that, as a member of the Georgia Convention, he contended with eloquence and ability in favor of the Government of the United States; and I have been informed that the only reply which was made to that eloquent appeal of his to support the Government was the reading, by Mr. Toombs, of a paragraph from the New-York *Tribune*, in which it was declared that if the Southern people chose to secede they had as much right to separate themselves from the Northern States as our ancestors had in 1776 to separate themselves from the mother country.
>
> That paragraph did appear in the *Tribune*, and every Senator here will bear it in his recollection. I remember to have seen it, and I remember the discouragement which fell upon us in Missouri and throughout the other Southern States where Union men were attempting to band themselves together and to maintain the Government, when it was announced by that paper, a leading paper in the Republican Party at that time, that the Secessionists had as much right to separate themselves from the Northern States as had our ancestors in 1776 to abandon the mother country.
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> * * * * * * * *
>
> I remark upon the case of Mr. Stephens, who was a zealous friend of the Union, who spoke in the Georgia Convention ably and eloquently against the secession of his State, and who was responded to in that Convention simply by the reading of a paragraph from the New-York *Tribune*, *which was as much as to say that they had nothing to apprehend from the North if they decided to go out of the Union, because here was one of the leaders of the Republican Party of the North announcing to them that if they desired to go out they could do so, and had as much right to do so as our forefathers had to separate themselves from the mother country.*
>
> Mr. HOWARD—May I ask the Senator from Missouri whether, in his opinion, the paragraph in the New-York *Tribune* to which he refers was a justification, in whole or in part, for the treason of Mr. Stephens?
>
> Mr. BLAIR—I will reply that I do not consider that anything justifies treason, and I do not think the conduct of the Secessionists of the South, *justified that traitorous expression of opinion on the part of the Tribune, for I regard it as traitorous.* I say, Sir, that it did as much to discourage the efforts of the Union men in the South as anything that occurred at that period. It was simply a declaration which those accepted, I suppose, and were glad to accept, who wished to rid themselves of the Union, that they might go out in peace, that they would not be pursued, that war would not follow their step; and this did a great deal to prevent resistance on the part of the Union men at the South at the time to the establishment of the *de facto* Government to which they were subjected.—*Congressional Globe*, Part 2, 3d Session 41st Congress; pp. 1,344, 1,345.

These statements, made by Gen. Blair, created some sensation. The *Tribune* tried to break their force, and on the 20th of February, 1871, Gen. Blair returned to the charge prepared with proof. Here is what he said:

> When speaking on this subject the other day, I gave from memory certain deductions of the New-York *Tribune*, then as now the most influential organ of public opinion in the Republican Party in this country, and spoke of the unhappy influence of this paper at that time, in giving encouragement to the Secessionists and in discouraging the efforts of the Union men in the South.
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> * * * * * * *
>
> I now quote the extracts from that paper to which I referred, and the Senate and the country can judge whether my statement or that of the Senator is the correct one. On the 9th of November, 1860, the New-York *Tribune* said:
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> [Here he read some of the articles already quoted, and resumed:]
>
> Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, and many others who have since been disfranchised, breasted the storm with heroic courage. Regardless of popularity, and thinking only of the peace and happiness of the country, they struggled against secession and warned the people of the disaster they would encounter. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley assured them these dangers were all imaginary, and insisted that "they should go in peace," that they had a clear "moral right to go."
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> * * * * * * * *
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> Words were never uttered more fatal than these to the peace of the country. Mr. Stephens was defeated in his effort to prevent secession in Georgia by a few votes only, and nothing is more certain than that these were obtained by Mr. Greeley's declaration that secession was rightful and would be peaceable. I have been informed that these declarations were read in the Georgia Convention as a full reply to the warnings of Mr. Stephens. The refusal of Georgia would undoubtedly have arrested the movement. Who, then, is more directly responsible than Mr. Greeley, and those who acted with him at the North, for the blood which has drenched this land; and who is more directly responsible than Mr. Greeley for the vindictive spirit which animates the dominant party in the proscription which has pursued and is still pursuing the whole people of the South?
>
> Nor was Mr. Greeley's reiterated advice the result of an honest error. No man understood better than he did the use that would be made of his declarations, and how effective they would be in promoting disunion.
>
> The editor of the *Tribune* co-operated with the secession movement, not because he sympathized with the objects of its authors, but because he and those for whom he spoke preferred parting with the South to partnership and equality under the Constitution.—*Congressional Globe*, same volume; pp. 1,426, 1,427.

Who ever reads Mr. Greeley's utterances, now in question, will see that he assumed to give advice in a supreme public emergency; that at the critical and vital point, which must decide between union and disunion, between peace and war, Mr. Greeley threw his whole weight and influence on the fatal side. He upheld the full right of secession; he denied the whole right of coercion; he insisted that slaves fleeing from masters in arms against the Government must be captured and returned; and he protested against the continuance of the Union, after force was needed to preserve it.

MR. GREELEY ORGANIZES VICTORY.

Advancing to the next step in Mr. Greeley's career, we find him on the war-path.

Mr. Lincoln had called for troops, and youths untrained and untaught in war, and unseasoned to hardships, flocked to Washington. Gen. Scott, then the oldest and foremost soldier of the Republic, was in command. He had around him all the men whom the nation had educated as soldiers, except those who forsook the flag, and in the judgment of them all, time was needed to drill men and horses, before venturing an onward movement upon an intrenched and fortified foe. Mr. Greeley, an editor, who never had seen a battle, or studied a campaign, or learned anything of war, assumed the office of dictator. With his great engine, the *Tribune*, he fanned the flame of popular impatience, and overbore the authority and the judgment of military men by a hurricane of clamor for an instant movement. "On to Richmond!" daily clanged out with great shocks of sound from the *Tribune*, and drove the army headlong to Bull Run.

Men who had not learned to limber or unlimber guns, and horses unbroken to manœuvre artillery, were driven pell mell upon the masked battery of the rebels. James S. Wadsworth had gathered up many of these green horses, on the spur of the occasion, and had paid for them himself. Wadsworth went with them to the fated field, and there bareheaded, with his white locks streaming in the wind, tried by heroic daring to supply the want of drill. But patriotism, and bravery, and dash, would not avail; the attack was premature—"some one had blundered"—a meddler had blundered, and had wrecked an army.

"On to Richmond," was the incarnation of conceit and folly, as it was the slogan of headlong war; and yet, it was the shout of the same man who, a few short weeks before, by the cry of secession and of anti-coercion, had lured and bated millions with mad hopes and promises.

Let me read you the motto flung out by the *Tribune* July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1861, the order for Bull Run:

> THE NATION'S WAR-CRY! *Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July!* BY THAT DATE THE PLACE MUST BE HELD BY THE NATIONAL ARMY.

On the 1st of July, three days before Bull Run, Mr. Greeley cast upon Gen. Scott the imputation of treason to his flag, in these words:

> "Do you pretend to know more about military matters than Gen. Scott?" ask a few knaves, whom a great many simpletons know no better than to echo.
>
> "No, Sirs! we know very little of the art of war, and Gen. Scott knows a great deal. There is no question on this point and never has been."
>
> The *real* question—which the above is asked only to shuffle out of sight—is this: *Does Gen. Scott* (or whoever it may be) *contemplate the same ends, and is he animated by like impulses and purposes with the great body of the royal, liberty-loving people of this country?* Does he stand up square on the line of 54° 40′, or is he squinting toward 36° 30′? Does he want the rebels routed, or would he prefer to have them conciliated? When you answer these questions, you touch the marrow of the problem, which all the gas about Gen. Scott's military knowledge and our want of it is intended to dodge.

ATTEMPTS TO SHIFT BLAME TO OTHERS.

When tidings came of the defeat and carnage at Bull Run, Mr. Greeley sank under the weight of his fearful responsibility. The first symptom of recovering his self-possession was a frothy effort to lay the blame at the door of others. On the 23d of July, nineteen days after the battle, he said:

> We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers that this is so; but it is true, and cannot be disguised. The Cabinet, recently expressing in rhetoric better adapted to a love-letter, a fear of being drowned in its own honey, is now nearly drowned in gore; while our honor on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desperate negro, and he belonging to the merchant marine. The "sacred soil" of Virginia is crimson and wet with the blood of thousands of Northern men, needlessly shed. The great and universal question pervading the public mind is. "Shall this condition of things continue?"
>
> A decimated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which, for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompetent to fill. Give us for the President capable advisers, who comprehend the requirements of the crisis, and are equal to them; and, for the army, leaders worthy of the rank and file, and our banner, now drooping, will soon float once more in triumph over the whole land. With the right men to lead, our people will show themselves unconquerable.

Caught and impaled in this attempt to roll his own guilt upon the shoulders of others, here is his next explanation. Observe how, on the 27th of July, he coddles up to Gen. Scott, whom he had tried to dishonor less than four weeks before:

> We have confessed our own terrible mistake in the premises, and are trying to amend it. Gen. Scott has been equally ingenuous and candid. "It was a miscalculation of forces," he says of the recent disaster. That is the real truth. None of us had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous enginery of war that the rebels had silently collected around their position at Manassas Junction. Whoever ordered or planned the attack on that position was utterly unaware of their strength.

See again, how, eighteen months later, he sought in another way to lay the ghost of Bull Run:

> I *did* urge that the great Union Army, rotting in idleness and debauchery about Washington, should advance upon the rebellion it was called out to put down. It ought to have done so a month earlier than it did—not a part of it, but the whole, and it *might* have been triumphantly in Richmond, and the rebellion half suppressed before the day of Bull Run. How needless, how wanton, was that disaster—how disgraceful to those who might and should have prevented it, history will establish.—*Tribune*, Feb. 2, 1863.

This is not all of this lamentable record—it contains yet other pitiable things, but these will do.

It was in the agony of a later hour, tortured by dire meddling again, that Lincoln is said to have exclaimed, "What will quiet Horace Greeley, he gives me more distress, and does the country more harm than Jefferson Davis."

How Mr. Greeley's interference tortured Mr. Lincoln, may be gathered from a letter written by Mr. Lincoln, Aug. 22, 1862. Here it is:

> HON. HORACE GREELEY—Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 19th inst., addressed to myself through the New-York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an *impatient and dictatorial tone*, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right. As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. * * *

NIAGARA FALLS "PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Greeley, early in Mr. Lincoln's Administration, became his enemy. This Mr. Lincoln knew and was ever on his guard. This is noticeable in the Niagara Falls peace affair. Mr. Greeley had been for secession when secession might have been avoided, he had been for battle when the time had not come, he had been in turn for war and peace when each was impossible, and early in 1864, when the rebellion was about to collapse, and when everything depended upon keeping the North erect with united and undaunted front, Mr. Greeley fell into a swoon of despondency and blamed our authorities for not trying to make peace.

From the beginning of the war, Canada has been the refuge of the spies, detectives, and hangers on of the rebellion. On the 5th of July, 1864, one W. Cornell Jewett, an irresponsible and half-insane adventurer, wrote Mr. Greeley a letter, saying that Geo. N. Sanders wanted him to come to Niagara Falls and hold a private interview with those authorized to make peace. Mr. Greeley, the day after he received the letter, wrote to Mr. Lincoln. His letter shows him full of the subject, and completely persuaded that he had received a great and genuine revelation. He inclosed, ready-made, his "plan of adjustment." He was going to close up the whole rebellion by paying $400,000,000 to "loyal and secession alike" for slaves, and by several other things, closing his plan with these words: "It may save us from a Northern insurrection." In his letter he said: "A wide-spread conviction that the Government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections." He also put in his letter exaggerated statements of the extremity to which the country had come, and appealed to Mr. Lincoln to enter into the negotiation.

Mr. Lincoln saw through the whole thing at a glance; he saw that Mr. Greeley had been gulled, and he saw that he must humor him or rouse his ire. Accordingly he wrote to him as follows: "If you find any person, any where, professing to have any proposition of Jefferson Davis, *in writing*, for peace, embracing *the restoration of the Union and the abandonment of slavery*, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you," &c. Mr. Greeley replied, caviling with the President's letter, saying that they would not show their credentials, &c., and using these words: "Green as I may be, I am not quite so verdant as to imagine anything of the sort."

Receiving no answer from the President, three days afterward, July 13, he wrote: "I have now information *on which I can rely*, that two persons duly commissioned, and empowered to negotiate for peace, are at this moment not far from Niagara Falls," &c. In this letter he appeals to Mr. Lincoln "to act in the premises, and to act so promptly that a good influence may even yet be exerted in the North Carolina election next month.

Mr. Lincoln replied, "I am disappointed that you have not already reached here with those Commissioners. If they would consent to come on being shown my letter to you of the 9th inst., show that and this to them, and if they will come on the terms stated in the former, bring them. I not only intend a sincere effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is made."

Mr. Greeley applied for "safe conduct" for four persons, and this being granted, he set sail on his mission, never suspecting he was the victim of a fraud, and not seeing how Mr. Lincoln regarded it.

HOW MR. LINCOLN WAS FALSELY PLACED.

Reaching Niagara, he instantly put himself into communication with Sanders, Thompson & Co., who at once informed him that they had no authority whatever to make peace, or to talk about it, but they were pleased that the United States had at last come forward proposing terms; and they graciously offered Mr. Greeley, if the President would protect them, to go through the United States down to Richmond, and see what the rebels would do about it. Mr. Greeley, in place of denouncing the cheat and repelling the impertinence, and clearing the President's skirts by showing the two letters which he had been instructed to show, went into a correspondence with these brazen impostors. Learning what was going on, Mr. Lincoln dispatched a confidential messenger post haste with a document dated July 18, 1864, signed by himself, and addressed "To whom it may concern." This document stated that authorized propositions of peace would be fairly met, provided "the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery" was embraced. The messenger, by order of the President, hastened to Niagara Falls, and, taking Mr. Greeley with him, crossed the river, delivered the paper in his presence to the rebel tricksters.

It contained exactly what the President directed Mr. Greeley to show them in the first instance, yet it was the first notice given them of the President's requirements.

Taking advantage of this concealment by Mr. Greeley, Thompson & Co. pretended to be taken by surprise, and wrote Mr. Greeley a long letter, full of insolent and electioneering denunciation of Mr. Lincoln and the Government. They stated that Mr. Greeley made the first advance to them, which they say "was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President!" They further say, that they had believed "that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them (Jeff. Davis & Co.) in a temper of equal magnanimity!" They then denounce the President for changing his mind, and not doing what Mr. Greeley had been led to expect.

On receipt of this letter, in place of setting the President right, by telling them that from the beginning he had held throughout but one and the same position, Mr. Greeley left the President to rest under the imputation of bad faith.

Before taking his departure, Mr. Greeley sent word to the rebel "Commissioners" "that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, *in consequence of the change made by the President*," &c. No change had in truth been made by the President, and first and last there was no room to charge bad faith or a change of mind, excepting the false position in which Mr. Greeley had placed the President, by disobeying his instructions, and failing to exhibit his shrewd and guarded letter.

When Mr. Lincoln came to know what had been done, feeling indignant at the way his confidence had been abused, he wrote to Mr. Greeley for permission to publish the correspondence, omitting only such parts as carried an exaggerated idea of our military and political condition; this request Mr. Greeley refused, unless all parts of the letters were published. Upon this conduct of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Lincoln commented in these words: "I have concluded that it is better for me to submit for the time to the consequences of the false position in which I consider he (Greeley) has placed me, than to subject the country to the consequences of publishing these discouraging and injurious parts."

After Mr. Lincoln's death these facts and letters all came out. Mr. Lincoln had delivered them in confidence to Mr. Raymond, who, in his life of Lincoln, exposes Mr. Greeley with a severity from which I abstain.

But several things are undeniable. First, Mr. Greeley was gulled by a shallow swindle; second, he not only bit at the bait, but pressed the matter upon Lincoln, in a manner showing his intention to carp at him unless he yielded to his views; third, Lincoln punctured the fraud at a glance, and yet Greeley did not see it; fourth, Greeley bungled the whole affair at Niagara, or else purposely violated the repeated instructions of the President; fifth, he tamely submitted to the most unblushing effrontery and imposition from the rebels; sixth, he expressly admitted and stated that Lincoln had been fickle or untruthful, when he knew he had not; and, finally, when Lincoln sought to vindicate himself by making the truth public, Greeley stifled the truth by threatening, if it was told, to publish matters having no bearing on the case, but which would deeply wound the public interest.

Who can wonder that Mr. Stanton proposed the arrest of Mr. Greeley for holding unauthorized and injurious intercourse with the enemy?

MR. GREELEY AS FINANCIER.

War and diplomacy were not enough for Mr. Greeley, and he soon turned financier, and assumed to dictate the financial policy. He first opposed the Legal Tender act, but unexpectedly came out in its favor, and continued to advocate paper money until the channels of trade were glutted with it, and gold went up to 280. To guard against injustice to Mr. Greeley, at this point let me read you his own words, on the 10th of February, 1862:

> We shiver on the brink of a bottomless abyss of Shinplaster circulation. Congress must provide funds for the vigorous and immediate prosecution of the war for the Union, and it seems to have been settled that it shall take the short and easy method of making Treasury notes a legal tender. We utterly dissent from this conclusion, &c.

After he changed his mind, and as late as Feb. 19, 1864, he would charge sympathy with the rebellion upon a man who opposed greenbacks, or advocated specie payment. Here is an editorial of Feb. 19, 1864, in which Mr. Greeley says:

> When, therefore we hear that *the Government ought to have maintained, or ought now to resume, specie payments, we know that the speaker means that it ought to give up the contest and let the rebels triumph.*

With the vast issue of "legal tender" notes, business, of course, expanded, and merchandise and property were bought at double and treble their old prices, to be paid for in paper. In this condition of things Mr. Greeley violently demanded the resumption of specie payments. Practical men saw, as the event has proved, the wisdom of a gradual approach to a specie basis; it was as certain then as it is now, that to compel payment in gold of debts contracted in paper worth less than half as much as gold would be to strew our land with wreck and ruin. Moreover, it would have been impossible without a miracle for Government, banks or people to pay specie when Mr. Greeley demanded it. Men of sense everywhere cried out against such an attempt, and demanded to know how we could suddenly resume. Mr. Greeley was ready with answers. The chief answer was: "The way to resume, is to resume!" On the 12th of January, '66, he said that more "six per cent. untaxed bonds" should have been put out, and, in that way, "*every obstacle on the part of the Treasury to an instant resumption should have been overcome.*"

On the 5th of June, 1867, he came out with this staggering programme. I commend it to free-traders, property owners, anti-income tax men, and all men blest with no better sense than common sense:

> *We believe in taxing so as to pay the debt in ten years.* To do this, the national revenue should be about $500,000,000 per annum, or the same as in 1866. Had it been kept there, we might have celebrated our country's centenary on the 4th of July, 1876, *completely out of debt.* And we hold that this might have been done, by taxing with steady purpose *to diminish the number of idlers, or uselessly employed persons*, and increase the proportion of productive workers, without prejudice to the national growth or prosperity. Here, for example, are a good many thousands of our people who have incomes of $10,000 up to $1,000,000 per annum. *Suppose these were to pay ten per cent. income tax, what of it?* They will live less sumptuously, or board less bounteously for a few years—that is all. They will still enjoy every comfort, and will be growing richer, if they choose.

Of late, Mr. Greeley has outran everybody in denouncing the income tax; but hear what he used to say. Here are his views, June 10, 1863:

> One of *the fairest* and most productive sources of British revenue is the income tax assessed on all incomes in the United Kingdom above $750 per annum. *Our corresponding tax* exempts incomes from taxation to the amount of $600, but exacts *three* per cent. on all above that amount, and *five* per cent. on all excess over $10,000 per annum. In other words: *here is a tax which does not at all affect the laboring class, but which reaches nearly every one above them.*

Compare this with what he said Dec. 10, 1869:

> We do not believe there is a tax levied by the Government *so onerous upon so large a class of people as the income tax.* It is not equal—its exactions are unjust; *and it discriminates against persons of limited means.*

Again, June 26, 1869, he thus delivered himself:

> The Income tax is *one of the worst ever levied, inquisitorial, unequal, and offering a premium for perjury.* We trust its days are nearly numbered—that it will be the very next of our heavy war burdens removed.

These are a few of the gems of Mr. Greeley's financial theories, and those who did not accept them were visited with epithets and reproach.

I ask business men to look back now, and think what would have happened had Horace Greeley been President then.

With this one passage before you, would you as business men trust Horace Greeley to run a cider mill and financier for it?

In case of war, how all would lean on him as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. In case of a financial crisis how steady he would be.

In case of riot in New-York, or outbreak in the South, how his name would strike terror into babes and men.

In case of a storm, next to going to sea in a wash-tub, what would be so safe as the Administration of such a man?

He who changes his mind often, upon the gravest matters, should be tolerant of differences of opinion.

HOW MR. GREELEY TREATS THOSE WHO DIFFER FROM HIM.

See how Mr. Greeley deals with those who differ from him. Here are specimens of his editorials, interesting to Democrats:

> All do know that there are several hundred thousand mulattoes in this country; and we presume that no one has any serious doubt that the fathers of at least nine-tenths of them are white Democrats, and we are told that those Democrats, if they will have yellow children, might better than otherwise treat the mothers respectively as wives after the laudable pattern of that eminent Democrat, Vice-President Richard M. Johnson.—Dec. 10, 1867.
>
> Every one who chooses to live by pugilism, or gambling, or harlotry, with nearly every keeper of a tippling-house, is politically a Democrat.—Jan. 7, 1868.
>
> Point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten, given up in great part to debauchery and vice, whose voters subsist mainly by keeping policy-offices, gambling-houses, grog-shops and darker dens of infamy, and that district will be found at nearly or quite nearly every election giving a majority for that which styles itself the "Democratic" Party. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same Democracy. What is the instinct, the sympathetic chord, which attaches them so uniformly to this party? Will you consider?
>
> We thereupon ask our contemporary to state frankly whether the pugilists, blacklegs, thieves, burglars, keepers of dens of prostitution, &c., &c., were not almost unanimously Democrats.
>
> A purely selfish interest attaches the lewd, ruffianly, criminal and dangerous classes to the Democratic Party.
>
> This would amount to six in a bed, exclusive of any other vermin, for every Democratic couch in the State of New-York, including those at Sing Sing and Auburn.
>
> When the rebellious traitors are overwhelmed in the field and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to peaceful and contented homes, *they must find poverty at their firesides and privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children!*

MR. GREELEY AS A POLITICIAN.

Eccentricity and fickleness are Mr. Greeley's traits; as a politician, he has bolted and advised bolting; he has opposed the nomination or election of every President who has been chosen for thirty years; he has quarreled with every Administration; he has assailed the character of those he differed with, wantonly and savagely; he has imputed corruption to others merely for not voting or thinking as he did; he sought by intrigue the defeat of Mr. Lincoln after he was nominated the second time, and as late as Sept. 2, 1864, wrote secret letters, which have since come to light, to concoct measures to prevent Lincoln's election; he strove to poison President Grant against capable and honest Republicans, and advised him to exclude from his councils men trained in public affairs; he has recommended unfit men for office, and insisted on their appointment; after indorsing and applauding everything involving principle or relating to the public interest done by the Administration, he has struck at the President on account of "patronage," and bolted the party, after manœuvring more than a year to get its nomination.

On the 4th of May, 1871, he wrote William Larmore, who had inquired whether he would be a candidate for President before the Republican Convention this year, "I fully propose also never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends see fit to devolve upon me," and having thus put himself in the field, he started for the South to make speeches, in one of which he asserted over again the right of secession, and in another hoped for the time when his countrymen would feel pride in Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

He apologized for Tammany robbers, enjoying from them at the same time an immense advertising patronage, and blocking the wheels of reform after the Tammany frauds were known to the whole nation; he colluded with men known to be in the interest of Tammany Hall, and whom he had previously so branded himself, to prevent the Republican Party being purged of Tammany influence; for two years before his open desertion, he sought to divide and destroy the Republican Party of New-York, and traduced many upright men because of their resistance to the domination of corruptionists; and, finally, in signing the call for the Cincinnati Convention, which adopted the Free Trade Missouri Platform, he turned his back on the only political principle or idea prominent for the last ten years, of which he had not before been on both sides.

CONCLUSION.

Yet in the blind-staggers of faction the American people are challenged to scan and decide upon this record.

Such a coalition, and such a nomination, mean chaos and disorder. You see this already in North Carolina, where the American flag is showered with stale eggs, and where the mob refuses to allow honored citizens born there to speak; and you will see it at every step until the curtain falls in November.

"Liberal Republican" movements have been tried in other States, and, until the results were felt, they succeeded. They tried in Virginia nominating a Republican for Governor on a bargain with the Democrats, many Republicans were entrapped and Virginia is cursed with a rule which the best Democrats are ashamed of.

They tried in West Virginia a fusion between "outs" and Democrats, and now West Virginia holds debate in her Constitutional Convention on the question of nullifying the Constitution of the United States, and depriving the blacks of the right to vote. They tried in Tennessee a movement of bolters and Democrats, and the result is the destruction of common schools, in which 190,000 children were cultured.

They tried the experiment in Missouri, and the fruit it bore is a Democratic State Government and Frank Blair in the Senate.

In all these cases, one side or the other was cheated, and the public interest was harmed, and now it is proposed to attempt the same thing on a national scale.

No wonder that leading Democratic journals, and large bodies of Democrats, refuse to be parties to such chicanery, and no wonder that it draws to itself, as no other movement ever did, the very worst elements, North and South.

The issue stands before you. On the one side is safe, tried and stable government; peace with all nations, and prosperity at home, with business thriving, and debt and taxes melting away.

On the other side is a hybrid conglomeration made up of the crotchets, distempers, and personal aims of restless and disappointed men. What ills might come of committing to them the affairs of the nation, no judgment can fathom, no prophecy can foretell.

The result is very safe, because it rests with the same generation which was given by Providence to see through the darkness of the rebellion, and that generation cannot be blind now.

A FIREMEN'S QUARREL.

A Philadelphia Alderman Dangerously Wounded.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 23.

Last evening the members of the Moyamensing Hose Company had a banquet in honor of the anniversary of the institution of their company. The banquet was at the Moyamensing Hose House and was attended by a large number of persons, among them being several ladies. During the early portion of the evening the proceedings were orderly and pleasant, nothing transpiring to mar the occasion. Shortly after 11 o'clock, however, Hugh Marra, who was present, it is stated, took a bouquet from the table and carried it off. Alderman McMullin was informed of the circumstances and it is stated that he spoke to Marra and told him that he ought not to disarrange the table, as the flowers were to remain until the banquet was ended. Some words ensued between them, and Marra and McMullin went out of the hose-house during their dispute and entered Devitt's saloon, next door but one below, where Marra was bar-keeper. There Marra drew a pistol and shot McMullin, the ball taking effect in the breast.

McMullin returned to the hose-house and announced that he had been shot, which caused intense excitement in the hall. Marra disappeared down Eighth-street, and Alderman McMullin was taken to another apartment and several physicians were at once summoned. The physicians, upon examining the wound and the condition of the patient, expressed the belief that it might prove fatal, and at an early hour this morning his life was regarded as in danger. The news spread rapidly through the neighborhood, and a large crowd assembled in the street in front of the hose-house and the residence of the Alderman in the square above, the liveliest interest being felt to learn tidings of his condition. He was subsequently taken to his home, carried by a number of men, and attended by his physicians. Here his ante-mortem statement was taken by Alderman Collins, in which he charged Marra with the crime.

Alderman McMullin was well known as a prominent and active Democratic politician, whose influence was very great in the lower part of the city. For several years past he has been an Alderman of the Fourth Ward, having been twice elected to that position, and being a candidate for re-election in October. During the early part of the war he commanded the "Rangers," a company recruited from the members of the Moyamensing Hose Company and their friends, and who served in Western Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley. He was for many years President of the Moyamensing Hose Company, and was the leader of the powerful organization of which that company was the centre. His political influence was very great, and he was noted for his boldness, energy and the vigor with which he carried out his projects. Alderman McMullin was a delegate to nearly every Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania of late years, and also attended their city conventions. He was member of the Democratic City Executive Committee from the Fourth Ward. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which nominated Horace Greeley for President. Hugh Marra, who shot him, will be remembered as one of the assailants of Brooks, the revenue detective. He was convicted and imprisoned for some time in the Eastern Penitentiary, whence he was a few weeks ago pardoned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Summering in the British Provinces—Hampstead and its Surroundings—The Blue Noses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAMPSTEAD, N. B., July, 1872.

Aside from the exquisite beauty of its landscape, the most striking feature of New-Brunswick is the picturesqueness of its towns and villages—that quality of it which is the result of age, of the adoption by nature of the work of man, not of design. Yet it can hardly be said that this is an old-settled country, taking up its history at the point where it can claim to have been really colonized. The first English settlers came here in 1764. Previous to this date this part of Arcadie was in the possession of the French, who were the first Europeans who visited it; and the history of their adventures, of the forts they built, defended, abandoned, quarreled and fought over, is a confused, but in a few instances, a romantic one. To Cartier belongs the honor of its discovery, which occurred in 1534, but no eventful explorations were made about the Bay of Fundy till De Mont's fleet arrived off the coast, seventy years later Champlain, the pilot of the expedition, being the first to sail up the St. John—so-called by him in honor of the Saint whose day in the calender was also that of the memorable excursion. Thus originated the name now borne by the most important river and city in the Dominion. A word about the city. St. John is a cool place, it is a clean place, it is a healthy place, and, moreover, it is a queer place, and still further, it is a charming place. There are no trees there—none to speak of, at least, for the soil is too superficial to afford them a proper root-depth, the site of the city being an immense bed of rock. It is true, however, that a resident, here and there, has in a measure overcome the natural character of the spot, and by deep cuttings in the granite, and a supposed to be proper supply of loam, at last succeeded in coaxing a few elms into something like a flourishing condition. And it is also true that King Square, the public park, boasts of a few ornamental trees planted some ten years ago, of a wholesome color, but in leaf and stemmage the very smallest trees of their age I ever saw. Neither is St. John a paradise for house-painters, for no one there ever thinks of such a thing as painting his house, (sure to be of wood,) though everybody is disposed to be extravagant in the way of Nottingham lace curtains, every window in the city being supplied with them. This statement should be modified perhaps, but certainly after finding the window of a fish-market draped with a pair, whose graceful folds fell about a lot of haddock and cod, I am pretty well assured that such is the fact. Now, that any place deficient in trees, and where the houses are not painted white, with windows green-blinded as well as lace curtained, should have any attraction for the outside world, seems preposterous—but not so, for last of all, St. John must be set down as a fashionable place, a Summer resort brim-full of strangers from all points of the compass. Notwithstanding all of which, (incited thereto by a roving disposition,) I left its pleasant people, its pleasant shops with their pleasant clerks, its pleasant parties—water parties and champagne parties—its belles and beaux, and all its manifold attractions, (another Newport in every essential, and with an immeasurably superior climate,) and after a somewhat extended tour came to Hampstead. This place, easily accessible from St. John, is in itself a fashionable Summer retreat, though unprovided with hotel accommodation. A township of a decidedly primative character, thinly settled, three hundred feet above and overlooking the St. John River, and a varied and extensive landscape. In the middle distance, to the west of the river, lies Grand Lake, a magnificent sheet of water, with a range of verdant hills rising up from its farther shore, and beyond these, misty and mysterious, the blue mountain summits of Maine are seen, closing the view in this direction. Near at hand is the dainty Lake of Otrabog, bordered by a wide, sandy beach, with a thick growth of wood about it on every side, save where it reaches toward the river, from which it is separated by a narrow strip of land, dotted with elms. The general features of this part of New-Brunswick are characteristic of the whole province, for, go where you will, and a river, a lake, and brooks and waterfalls without number meet the eye, three-fifths of the land, more or less, being shaded by forests of spruce and pine—"unhewn, primeval timber"—while grassy intervales and cottage-crowned uplands complete the picture. An artist would revel in the scenery hereabouts, and anglers go distracted at the opportunity which the locality offers for the successful exercise of his art, while the mere Summer loungers could not possibly chance upon a more fascinating idle-wild. A place favored with cool, delicious air, fragrant with the odor of wild strawberry and spicy hemlock.

> "Deep-meadow'd, happy, fair with orchard-lawns,
> And bowery hollows, crowned with Summer sea."

But, alas! truth compels the admission, a place where the steady-purposed mosquito and that terrible nuisance, the midge, are the real monarchs of all we survey. Happily, the latter seldom leaves the woods, and the former can be circumvented at night, the only time when its attentions would be altogether intolerable. Greatly as Hampstead has been favored by nature with fine scenery, it is also notably favored with Summer sounds. The frogs here have a more guttural croak than frogs elsewhere; the cricket a shriller chirp, the quail whistles more persistently, the whippoor-will more emphatically says "whippoor-will," while the katy-did, which has a fine voice for a bug, anywhere, here answers katy *did* in a startlingly conclusive way. And here, within the shadow of this acacia-tree, that Brignoli of feathered warblers, the hermit thrush, pours his evening hymn, superbly melodious. Verily, if any one bird *could* make a Summer, this little brown-coated fellow would be sure to get the contract. Indeed, there never was such a place for birds (to say nothing of game) as New-Brunswick. Here are to be found the blackest and the sauciest crows, the plumpest robins, the bluest jays, the fiercest tanagers, the rosiest grosbeaks, and tufted thrushes with the most golden of crowns. Strictly speaking, Hampstead is not an important place; let no one, therefore, be led from the foregoing to think so. I have spoken of it thus particularly because it corresponds so exactly with the salient features of the whole Province, as they appear from an æsthetic point of view. It is comfortably reached from St. John by carriage, but the river is the great highway to the settlements along its banks. And what of the Provincials personally? "Mighty pleasant people, these Brunswickers," said Mr. Slick. His opinion of the Blue Noses was less favorable, but whether or no he hit the mark as nearly in their case, is a question which I shall enable myself to decide before long by visiting their *habitat*, in the meantime sharpening a pencil for a few paragraphs of what there is to be seen there, and hunting in *Evangeline* for the line that has been quoted the least.

BASIL BROWN.

Greeley in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Cheshire, Conn., last Spring, gave four Republican plurality for Governor. A careful canvass now for President gives Grant 235; Greeley, 194; Democrats who utterly repudiate the Sage of Chappaqua, 5. Last January a club of seventy-six *Tribunes* was formed, and the money sent on, expecting to receive a Republican paper, but after a few months it turned Democratic, and its subscribers are indignant at the swindle. A large club for the TIMES is now forming. We have to hear of a Gratz Republican in Cheshire, Prospect, Naugatuck, Wallingford or New-Haven. Ex-Postmasters Rodgers and Jaques as the leading Greeleyites in the Second Congressional District, but we believe Hon. Thos. H. Bond and Charles Atwater, of New-Haven, will make up the loss. We have not heard from the Wethersfield State Prison yet, but presume that all the inmates are for Greeley and Brown, as the *Tribune* claimed, and has not yet retracted, that nearly all the convicts are Democrats.

W.

Cards and Card-Players.

From the Boston Globe.

A week or two since a distinguished clergyman discussed the question of card-playing, summing up in favor of the practice, one argument being that it conduced to thought and quietness. The editor of a religious newspaper, looking back over his godless days, doesn't agree with him, and thus sums up his reasons: "What experience we have had of cards is opposed to his. Seven-up we have generally found to be prolific of furious discussions as to who played 'the low,' and we never saw a silent game of whist. On the contrary, as soon as the last trick is taken one of the defeated players is sure to call out to his partner, 'What in thunder did you play that diamond for?'"

FARMER GRANT.

My Summer rambles take me through
  Some quaint and some neglected places,
Among the men with brawny arms
  And ruddy faces.

And such a one I met last night,
  At county fairs the constant winner;
His face was brown, his hand was hard,
  His name was Skinner.

Thus spake the agricultural man,
  While sweat upon his forehead glistened,
And I sat calmly on the fence
  And smoked and listened:

"Some say that Grant ain't jest the man
  To plow the corn and turn the stubble;
But raly, I can't 'zackly see
  What makes the trouble.

He don't go lecturin', to be sure,
  About the care to wheat when ripening;
But, Gosh! the way his crops come in
  Beats thunder' n' lightning.

He hain't writ books to tell ye how
  To pick out punkin seeds that's holler;
But mind you, when his corn's laid by,
  He plows his foller.

We're cu'rus critters—allers quick
  To praise, or blame a man in station;
We'd prob'ly show a heap more sense
  By moderation.

Now Grant don't know 'bout plowing deep,
  Or drainin', either, that I know on;
But you jest bet the patch he drags
  Will do to sow on.

And look, too, at his garden truck!
  It seems to me, by thunderation,
That he has raised the biggest *beats*
  In all creation.

And when he takes his little scythe,
  And round about his person swings it,
As sure's you're born, he strikes for grain,
  And allers brings it.

'It's luck!' Well, mabbe 'tis, you know,
  I won't say 'tis, nor won't deny it;
But you let some of your great men
  Jest try it.

It may be luck; it may be fate,
  Sometimes I ask myself, 'What wuz it?'
The only thing I know is, that
  The critter duz it.

The Britishers are paying up;
  The rebs have well nigh quit conniving;
Our debt is growing less and less,
  And things are thriving.

The Injun smokes his pipe in peace;
  The nigger sings his loud hosanner;
And, as the boys say down in town,
  'That's what ails Hanner.'

And so, I've 'bout made up my mind
  That things can't easily be mended;
That taken all in all, the farm
  Is darn'd well tended."

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Amid the storm of obloquy and of lying slander that is pouring down upon the head of Gen. GRANT, the public at large may, perhaps, forget the wonderful history of the man to whom, before all other men, the country is indebted for the preservation of the Union. It needs not a recapitulation of the eulogiums with which the Press teemed seven short years ago to answer the malignant attack of Mr. CHARLES SUMNER. A simple recital of the history of ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT will suffice to recall to the memory of the world how different is the reality from the black portrait painted by wounded vanity.

Gen. GRANT was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, some twenty-five miles from Cincinnati, on the 27th of April, 1822. His father, JESSE ROOT GRANT, was originally of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. It has generally been the received impression that the family descended from MATHER GRANT, of Dorchester, Mass., who emigrated to this county in 1630 from Plymouth, England. But this is erroneous. NOAH GRANT, the progenitor of the family, and the great grandfather of JESSE ROOT GRANT, was of Highland extraction, being a *duinhe wassail* of that great clan. He immigrated to this country in 1736, and settled in Coventry, Conn. His son, also called NOAH, was killed at Crown Point in 1746, in an engagement against a combined French and Indian force. The son of this gentleman, who was also called NOAH, served throughout the Revolutionary War, and rose to the rank of Captain. After the liberties of the country had been firmly secured, he migrated to Western Pennsylvania, where he married and had a son, JESSE ROOT GRANT, the father of the great Captain of the age. The family, shortly after his birth, moved to Ohio, where Mr. JESSE GRANT, in 1821, married Miss HANNAH SIMPSON, of Clermont County, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of high standing among the Methodists. Mr. GRANT, who had in early life been apprenticed to his half-brother, a tanner, of Kentucky, after his marriage set up for himself in that business, and being very shrewd and enterprising, prospered in almost everything he undertook. But he was by no means a rich man, and the young ULYSSES had to help his father at a very early age. When eight years old, he drove the teams that hauled the logs from the forest, and at ten he was sent from Georgetown, where the family resided, to Cincinnati, to bring back a load. The horses were spirited and the distance was forty miles—a proof that even at that early age, he must have given evidences of singular self-possession and judgment. His courage in managing horses was something extraordinary. He understood them as few grooms do, and had a special knack of breaking them and teaching them to pace, which made the neighbors regard him as a little prodigy. Throughout that part of Ohio stories about Mr. GRANT'S ULYSSES were told by the old farmers long before there was any suspicion that beneath his ordinary exterior was concealed an extraordinary mind. One of them related to his exhibition in a circus of his riding powers. The ring-master, during the clown's exhibition of the wonderful trained pony, declared that no one could mount him and retain his seat for five minutes. The boys of the township, who knew young GRANT'S skill and courage, shouted for him to get on and try the creature's mettle, a request with which he willingly complied. The trained little animal went round quietly, and then, in obedience to the accustomed signal, put its head between its fore-legs, arched its back, and gave a tremendous kick with its hind legs. ULYSSES never budged. The attempt was renewed again and again, with the same want of success. The animal threw itself on the ground, rolled over on its back; the watchful rider was off, and standing by its side. Before it could get on its legs again, he was on its back. At last, when the pony had exhausted every device in vain, the ring-master, enraged at the boy's success, let loose a monkey, which sprang up behind him and seized his hair, pulling locks out quite freely. The pony, cheered by the new assistance, redoubled its efforts; but in vain. Young GRANT rode on with his usual quiet, imperturbable face, neither elated nor depressed; nor could the keenest observer detect by the involuntary twitching of a muscle whether the monkey was paining him in reality, or only pretending. At last, the ring-master was compelled to allow that the hitherto invincible pony was conquered, and ULYSSES retired amid the plaudits of the crowd, to which he did not seem to pay the least attention.

An incident of this character would naturally impress his father forcibly with his son's power of self-reliance. He became convinced that he could be trusted to do anything and to go anywhere in spite of his youth and his utter inexperience. When he was rather older he sent him to Louisville on some law business. It was necessary for him to have a deposition taken in that city, but he could not leave his business. He was so impressed with his son's powers, that he resolved to send him there; though he was not yet twelve years of age. He went to Louisville, creating some considerable surprise by his appearance. He was short for his age but stout and strong, dressed in a butternut homespun suit, with bright red cheeks and sparkling eyes and a quiet, resolute demeanor. The law agents whom he had to see could scarcely believe that Mr. GRANT had sent him, but he explained so clearly the business that he was authorized to transact, and was so calm, so grave and manly over the affair that they concluded to deal with him as if he were a grown man. The deposition was taken in due form and he started home with it as imperturbable and self-poised as ever. When he entered the steam-boat to return home the Captain refused to take him at first, believing him to be a runaway, but ULYSSES explained his errand in Louisville, and how he came for his father, who was detained by important business at home, and all this in so quiet and sensible a manner that the Captain was more than convinced. He was charmed, and invited him to go as far as Maysville, where he resided, and spend a few days there as his guest before returning homeward. The folks of Georgetown bragged of the boy, and confidently looked forward to his becoming a great man some day, though in what special line they would have been puzzled to say. For ULYSSES showed no enthusiasm for anything save horses. Whatever he had to do, he did well. Whatever promise he made he rigidly kept, but he did everything with the same quiet air of indifference, and the only subject that thawed the ice of his reserve was horses. This, however, did not seem singular, since every one in the community shared in the feeling, and the boy's prowess among these favorite animals was to them a matter of pride. A famous phrenologist came wandering through the town, who lectured upon cranial bumps, and permitted himself to be blindfolded, and then read off the characters of persons sitting in a chair before him. One of the first to be experimented upon was our hero, who was unanimously shoved into the chair. The professor felt his bumps and said with amazement, "Is this a man or a boy?" He was answered with a delightful shout by the Georgetonian youth, "It is a boy." "Well, gentlemen," rejoined the professor, "he may be a boy, but there's more man in him than in nine-tenths of the heads that come under my fingers. His self-reliance, his combativeness, his sense of duty, are simply enormous. He has a wonderful turn for mathematics, and, gentlemen, you need not be surprised if this boy should fill the Presidential chair some fine day."

It will be admitted that phrenologists are somewhat lavish with their Presidential predictions, which are seldom believed by any save the immediate friends and relatives of the prodigies whose heads have furnished the occasion of the prophecy. But in this instance the little community unanimously accepted it as a certainty if young GRANT were not cut off by disease or accident. And there can be little doubt that he himself, though his face showed no indications of surprise or gratified vanity, felt strong emotion at the prospect which the flattering words suddenly opened before him. And pondering over this prediction, he perhaps resolved within himself to intensify those qualifications which seemed so forcibly to impress others. He now not only determined to do whatever might be demanded of him, but to accomplish things seemingly impossible. A few months after the visit of the phrenologist, he was sent with the team as usual to the woods. When he got to the place there were the huge logs, a foot square and fourteen feet long, but there were no workmen to do the loading. He might have sat down and waited for them, or he might have returned and told his father that the hired men were not on hand. He did neither. He resolved to be completely self-reliant and to do the work single-handed. He unhitched the horses, backed the wagon up near a half-fallen tree that would serve him for an inclined plane, and then secured a stout sapling to act as a lever. Having arranged so far, he next proceeded to hitch the horses to the logs and dragged them on to the tree that served him as an inclined plane, and then with his lever he moved the logs into their places. Then he backed the wagon under the tree, and hitching the chain to a log, he pulled it into the wagon, and so on with the whole until his load was completed, when he started for home. This herculean feat was a genuine sensation in the neighborhood, and everbody said that a bright future must be before such a boy.

But Mr. GRANT, his father, was not a rich man, and he felt with considerable pain that the bright faculties of his son could never be developed by the life that he was leading. The schools in the vicinity were not specially good, and the masters had failed to evoke from the strong-willed boy any enthusiasm for his studies. He disliked them almost as much as he disliked his father's tannery, but he was fond of mathematics, and that fact enabled him to keep up a creditable position. Outside among the boys he was not only a leader, but *the* leader, so confessed tacitly by all. He had neither to fight his way into that place of honor, nor to talk himself into it, but it was given up to him by the others as something that of right belonged to him. For four years more he silently plodded on helping his father in the tan-yard, pursuing his distasteful studies, and driving the teams—the one thing that he thoroughly enjoyed. During this time an incident occurred which showed the absolute control he had over horses, and also over himself and others. He went with a pair of horses to Augusta, Ky., and was persuaded to remain over the night, in order to bring back to Georgetown two young ladies, one of whom belonged to Georgetown, but the other was a stranger. The Ohio River had been rising during the night, and the back water had flooded a creek which they had to pass. ULYSSES drove into the water as usual, but in a trice the horses were swimming and the water was up to their own waists. The poor girls began to scream, with not unnatural apprehension, but the brave boy turned his quiet head round, and speaking with tones of the most absolute confidence, said: "Pray, don't scream; I will take you safely through." The stranger lady sobbed out: "You're only a little boy." But her companion, looking at her with surprise, said: "Why, JULIA, don't you know him? he's Mr. GRANT'S son, ULYSSES;" and was evidently herself so completely reassured that her companion felt her own fears diminish. Before long the opposite side had been gained, and they were trotting briskly over the turnpike road.

For such a lion-like boy the tanning trade was truly a poor field. His repugnance to the business became more and more marked, and though he never hesitated to obey his father and to work at it, yet Mr. GRANT felt with sorrow that it was giving his son a painful trial that might be spared. He talked with the neighbors about it, and they all said, "Send him to West Point." ULYSSES was then sixteen, not a big boy, but strong, well-knit, glowing with health, fond of all out-door sports and labors, and endowed by his mother with a truly Christian education. She was a devoted Methodist, and instilled into her son such principles of morality and honor that he never told a lie nor used a profane word. She had no fear for her son from the temptations of the world, or the vortex of military life, conscious that the ideas that she had inculcated in his mind were not to be overborne. She felt, like his father, that her boy was pining for a more extended sphere of action, and for a profession more exciting than the avocation of the elder GRANT. So she gladly yielded her consent when the plan was broached to her by her husband, and Mr. HAMER, the member of their Congressional district, was applied to for the nomination. That gentleman at once interested himself in the case, and ULYSSES received the coveted appointment, being admitted in the Summer of 1839 at the age of seventeen.

The standard of admission was then very low, but ULYSSES S. GRANT, as he was entered on the books, was almost the lowest of his eighty-seven class-mates. Several of them were graduates from college, and all had enjoyed educational advantages from which he had been debarred. He realized that he had much to acquire and he resolved to make up the deficiency by close application. He had to begin at the beginning. Of French and drawing he was completely ignorant, and he was only acquainted with the first rudiments of the extended mathematical studies which cadets have to pursue. Fagging was then an institution, and it was a terrible mortification for the boy who had been the king of his fellows and the idol of the neighborhood, to find himself at the beck and call of the men in the Senior classes. But ULYSSES S. GRANT has ever been a patient man, submitting without a word to the inevitable, yet only submitting when there was no other way. During his first year he showed his patience wonderfully. He fagged when he had to fag, and he plodded steadily on in his studies, making great progress in his mathematics, and, inch by inch, raising himself in his classes above those who at the commencement had looked down upon him with contempt. Out of all those who had entered with him, but thirty-nine graduated after the four years course, and the rough Western boy stood No. 21 among the fortunate ones. His acquisitions were of a solid, substantial character, and in mathematics, in all cavalry exercises, and in engineering and fortification, he stood high. As a horseman he was unrivaled. He was a bold and skillful rider, taming with apparent ease the most refractory specimens. Dr. COPPEE, now President of Lehigh University, who was at West Point with him, says of him: "I remember him at the Academy as a plain, sensible, straightforward youth, very quiet, rather of the old head on young shoulders order, shunning notoriety, ever contented while others were grumbling, not flashily prominent in the corps, but highly respected of all, and intensely popular with his friends, who called him 'Uncle Sam' on account of his reliable qualities and general friendliness. He was then and always an excellent horseman. He exhibited but little enthusiasm in anything save in the mathematical branches, and their application to tactics and military engineering."

On his graduation in 1843, Cadet GRANT was assigned a position as Brevet Second-Lieutenant of the Fourth United States Infantry, then stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo. He joined his regiment in the Autumn of that year, and his classmate and special friend, FREDERICK T. DENT, who was of a St. Louis family, was assigned to the same regiment. Whenever leave could be obtained, Lieut. DENT, in his visits to his home, took his friend with him, and here he became acquainted with that beautiful and estimable lady, Miss MARIA DENT, whom he afterward married. This acquaintance served to brighten a life which would otherwise have been painfully monotonous, for with the exception of occasional visits to the frontier, not very distant at that time, to look after marauding Indians, there was, in truth, little to be done. In the course of the next year he was sent to Camp Salubrity, Natchitoches, La., where the routine of existence was painfully dull, and young GRANT began to realize that he had not received his education for nothing. The next year his regiment was ordered to the Mexican frontier, where it formed part of Gen. TAYLOR'S army of occupation. There was some trouble about boundaries between the United States and Mexico, and Gen. TAYLOR occupied Texas. About this time he received his full commission as Second Lieutenant, but he was gazetted to the Seventh Regiment. This change was repugnant to him, as it separated him from his friend DENT and from his comrades of the Fourth, who had learned to estimate the silent little man correctly, and who knew that beneath the plain exterior lurked the heart of a hero and the genius of a great General. The officers united with him in endeavoring to effect a change of the appointment, and by special favor this was acceded to at head-quarters, to the general joy of the regiment. The Fourth was in cantonments for some time at Matamoras, and then marching under TAYLOR to relieve the sore-pressed garrisons of Fort Brown, the soldiers of the United States came in contact with the forces of SANTA ANNA at Palo Alto, where GRANT first received the baptism of fire. It was fought on the 8th of May, and was a decisive victory for our soldiers. GRANT in that action displayed the determined energy and imperturbable coolness which had characterized him through his career, but no opportunity arose of displaying the higher qualifications which some suspected, but which yet slumbered, and which would never have been known if great emergencies had not brought them to light. SANTA ANNA being largely reinforced, made another stand on the following day at Resaca de la Palma, but his forces were completely routed and driven over the river in confusion. At the battle of Monterey, which was a far fiercer contest than either of the foregoing, the Fourth Regiment bore the most prominent part, and GRANT particularly distinguished himself, being mentioned in General Orders in terms of high approbation for his gallant conduct. Then followed the tedious siege of Vera Cruz, in which Lieut. GRANT'S knowledge of engineering was found highly serviceable, and he was again mentioned in General Orders. As a kind of promotion, he was made Quartermaster of this regiment, and at the same time placed on the staff of Gen. TAYLOR. And now came the long and toilsome march upon the City of Mexico, and the fierce fighting which made the reputation of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, especially Molino del Rey, where he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on the field of battle. This was fought on the 8th of September, 1847, but Quartermaster GRANT, though by the regulations not compelled to serve in the field, had been in all the previous fighting at Cerro Gordo, at San Antonio, and at Cherubusco. On the 13th of September, five days after the fight at Molino del Rey, he did such valorous things at the storming of Chapultepec as won for him the praise and love of the whole army. For half-way up the slope, where frowned the castle's walls, was a strong field-work, so flanked by ravines and cañons that it could only be attacked in front under a withering fire. But it had to be carried before the stormers, with their ladders and their fascines to fill up the dry moat of the castle, could advance. A battalion of the Fourth was ordered to advance, and pressed forward steadily under the dreadful fire. At every step men fell dead and dying, and when they got within musket range of the redoubt the fire was so horrible that the line faltered, and the men began to give way. At that moment Quartermaster GRANT rushed to the front, and rallying the infantry, wheeled them to the left, while Capt. BROOKS, of the Second Artillery, wheeled his guns to the right, and both opened such a fire upon the Mexicans that they broke and fled in confusion to the redoubt, which was entered pell-mell by the victors and the vanquished. Large bodies of Mexicans now advanced to retake the work, but GRANT and BROOKS held on like grim death itself until other regiments came up to their support and the enemy gave way in confusion. Stern old Gen. WORTH spoke of the achievement with tears in his eyes, and thanked him publicly for having "acquitted himself most nobly." He had besides the double satisfaction of being appointed a brevet Captain and having his full appointment of First Lieutenant confirmed at the same time.

GRANT was present at the capture of the City of Mexico, and as he rode into the Grand Plaza of the Mexican capital among the glittering staff of his General, joined, no doubt, in the heart-felt sense of triumph which found vent from every lip. But he could not help reflecting that with the end of the war came also an end of his chances of promotion. He was, however, now a brevet Captain, and he returned to St. Louis with his friend, Lieut. DENT, and renewed his intimacy with that charming family. In August of that year he was united to his friend's sister, and passed the first year of his married life in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and the next three years as Quartermaster of his regiment. Subsequently, the regiment was ordered to California, where, after its arrival, a portion was detached for duty in Oregon, which was then altogether wild and savage. This unpleasant duty devolved upon GRANT, who found it extremely irksome and unpleasant. Although sincerely attached to his wife, he was obliged to leave her and his family in San Francisco, and the confirmation, in August, 1853, of the rank which he had received in brevet after Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847, convinced him that military promotion was necessarily so slow that he would be a gray-haired man before he got another step. These two considerations urged themselves upon him very forcibly, and he resolved to resign his commission, and carve out a road to fortune for himself and family in some other way. So in July, 1854, he took the momentous step, and found himself, at the age of thirty-two, without fortune, without occupation, with a wife and family, and with an indomitable resolution. He took a small farm in the vicinity of St. Louis, near the residence of his father-in-law, and settled down in the attempt to discover what he could remember about farming life. He was, as may be believed, very poor, and not being an amateur farmer, found it rather a hard life. He lived in a small, uncomfortable house, not much unlike that in which he had been born. Besides his farming avocations, he made some money by chopping down the trees that occupied the greater portion of his little farm, cutting them into cords and hauling the wood into St. Louis. This was a painfully humble occupation for the hero of Chapultepec, but there was within Capt. GRANT such a fund of patient endurance, and so many great qualities, that no one doubted but that he would speedily come to his proper station. But he did not; he was not destined to succeed as a farmer, and when he gave it up, in 1858, and tried the real estate business in St. Louis, he was equally unsuccessful. There was about him always a dislike of show, a hatred of garrulity and a scorn of deceit which must have made his second business singularly distasteful to him. Accordingly he only tried it for a few months and then relinquished it to his partner, Mr. BOGGS. The Collector of the Customs of New-York was an old friend, and placed him in the Custom-house, but he had not been there more than a few months before his friend died, and he was removed from office by his successor. Meanwhile his father had been prospering, and the despised tan-yard had returned golden profits. Mr. JESSE GRANT, hearing of the misfortunes of his son, proposed to him that he should come to Galena, Ill., where he had established a leather and harness store, and assist him in it. As it was unquestionably more lucrative than any of the employments he had tried so vainly, he accepted the offer with pleasure, and joined his father. The sign was changed from "JESSE GRANT, Leather Dealer," to "GRANT & SON, Leather Dealers," and Capt. GRANT settled down into a contented if not an active merchant. The people who deal in skins are not especially courteous, and it may be that he who had commanded so brilliantly amid the murderous showers of shot and shell at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec was often chafed at the bearing of his customers. But he showed nothing of all this, and he stifled completely all the hopes and aspirations that had been born during the brief twenty months of the Mexican war. The business flourished, and his family prospered, and to all intents and purposes he was fixed in life as a leather-seller in a little town of Illinois.

And here, if he had been carried off by disease, one of the most extraordinary men of modern times would have been taken to the tomb, and the grass would have been heaped over his bones without even his own father knowing what manner of man his son was. Doubtless the keen, prosperous leather-seller, JESSE GRANT, was occasionally surprised into thinking how little progress in life had been made by his youthful prodigy. Doubtless those who knew of his feats as a boy were surprised too. But Providence had not willed that so bright a light should be extinguished before its lustre had been seen and known of all. While Capt. GRANT and his good father sold their skins in peace, the political horizon was becoming ominous of intestine strife. But he took little interest in politics, and he cared little for party. He loved his country with the white-heat intensity of tranquil, quiet natures, that give forth no flame, like the light straws that a spark will set on fire and a breath will extinguish, but burn with a terrible and durable heat. He loved his country, and was urgent for her welfare and zealous in her cause, but he cared exceedingly little for the prattling that was called patriotism, and was not sorry, being a peaceful man, when shallow fools took his contempt of words for indifference of ideas. Yet, when the flag of Sumter was fired upon, he, the silent one, was the first man to spring up in defiance of the rebellious South. He at once, with a few strong words, poured his enthusiasm into the breasts of others, and organized a company of volunteers, with whom he marched to Springfield, the capital of Illinois. He then wrote a letter offering his services, as a military man who had smelt powder, to the distinguished civilian who was Adjutant-General, but who never even acknowledged its receipt. His company that he had called into existence wanted him to be their Captain, but he declined. He was conscious of his own value, and something told him that the hour had now come when the world should know him for what he was—not what he seemed. Gov. YATES had recognized that he was no ordinary man, and commissioned him Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment, an organization that had a Colonel already, but who had resigned because the men were unmanageable. When Col. GRANT made his appearance, there was great laughter, for he was undersized, and wore his old uniform, which, after the lapse of so many years, was excessively shabby. But he astonished them, and in a few days had them so tamed that they were almost too zealous. An alarm occurred that the rebels were going to attack QUINCY, and he marched them on foot a distance of 120 miles in four days, a feat which was considered by the volunteers something extraordinary. President LINCOLN now sent to Gov. YATES to give him the names of two men for the rank of brigadier, for in those times the high positions were dealt out with a strict regard to politics. YATES offered to send Gen. GRANT'S name, but he declined and said he would prefer to earn his promotion. But, after all, he was indebted to a friend for this rank, which was procured for him by Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, member of Congress, and sent to him in August of 1871. He was then guarding the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad in Northern Missouri. He was now detached to Southern Missouri, which was then threatened by the rebel Generals, JEFF. THOMPSON and SHELBY PRICE. FREMONT succeded POPE in the chief command, and fixed his head-quarters at Cairo, the junction point of the Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. The rebels, in spite of the neutrality of Kentucky, had seized the strategically important towns of Columbus and Hickman, on the Mississippi, and Bowling Green, on the Green River, which they had fortified. GRANT thereupon seized Paducah, a town at the mouth of the Tennessee, and occupied it while secesh soldiers were on the march for the same purpose. He did this without orders from Gen. FREMONT, who, however, supported him in the complaint that ensued from the Legislature of the State.

The first action in which Gen. GRANT was engaged was his dashing attack upon Belmont with his own and Gen. MCCLERNAND'S brigades, numbering in all about 2,850. He embarked them in river steamers and moved down the Mississippi, landing at Belmont before the enemy had the slightest idea of his intentions. The Union forces encountered the enemy in a fortified camp, about two miles from the town, in strength about 4,000, defeated them, drove them out of the camp, burned it, captured all the equipage, artillery and small arms it contained, and withdrew in excellent order to their boats. Before they reached them, however, they encountered 4,000 fresh rebels under PILLOW and CHEATHAM, and finally under POLK himself. A severe battle ensued, during which the 800 prisoners taken in the previous attack got away, but GRANT fought his way successfully to the boats, bringing off two rebel cannon and spiking two others. His next feat of arms was the taking of Fort Donelson, which HALLECK, who was in charge of the Department, was greatly surprised at, as he had previously declared it to be impossible. Next came the affair of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, which, though a victory, was a costly one. HALLECK was greatly dissatisfied, and took command in person, making GRANT his second in command. He had been promoted to the rank of Major-General of volunteers after the fall of Fort Donelson, and as HALLECK, under pretense of promoting him, rendered him really a nullity, he was greatly chagrined. But he was a tremendously-patient man. Though HALLECK snubbed him, and HALLECK'S favorites sneered at him, he went on steadily, pressing as much as he could the siege of Corinth, and remonstrating against his superior's delays, although his remonstrances were received with the sarcastic reminder to keep his advice until it was asked. So sweetly, so unconsciously did the mere man of mediocrity snub the towering genius that accident had made subordinate. But HALLECK talked well, and by the vigor of his remarks had convinced everybody that he was equally vigorous in action. GRANT, on the contrary, being very slow in speech, was supposed to be slow in action, although everybody confessed that he was sure. Under this exquisitely-logical view HALLECK was made Commander-in-Chief at Washington, where he vigorously began to prosecute the war by sending expeditions where they could do no possible harm. This was in so far an advantage that it left GRANT in uncontrolled command of the Army of the Tennessee. He fought and won the battle of Iuka when relieved of his incubus, and planned the battles of Corinth which were won by ROSECRANS. In the Autumn he made his head-quarters at Memphis, and soon reduced that city to a strictly loyal condition. GRANT now planned the freeing of the Mississippi by the taking of Vicksburg, in which SHERMAN was to take the active initiative. But the scheme was foiled by the cowardice or treachery of Col. MURPHY, who surrendered the depot of supplies at Holly Springs, which he guarded with 1,000 men, to a force very little superior. This paralyzed GRANT'S movement, and SHERMAN, after considerable fighting, and a great display of energy and talent, was obliged to return. But GRANT was not the man to be foiled by any number of repulses. Hastily renewing his stock of supplies, he determined to march his troops by land, down the west side of the river, and to send the supplies down by transports, which Admiral PORTER undertook to run past the terrible batteries of Vicksburg. GRANT now made various feints, which completely deceived the enemy, and succeeded in getting hold of Grand Gulf, when SHERMAN, who had been feinting in another direction, joined him with all possible speed. By apparently threatening an immediate attack on Vicksburg from the south, PEMBERTON was prevented from forming a junction with Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON'S troops, and by capturing Jackson all the war material of the rebels and their manufactories were seized and destroyed. SHERMAN and MACPHERSON by the victories of Champion Hill and Black River Bridge prevented the utmost efforts of JOHNSTON to join PEMBERTON, and enabled GRANT to concentrate all his forces between the two. He then drove the former in a terrible battle to the northward, and, turning with the swift fierceness of a lion upon the latter, defeated him, and sent him whirling into the defenses of the city. He then completely invested it on the land side, and opened communication with the gun-boats and transports under Admiral PORTER. Several assaults were then made upon the city, which were only partially successful; but on the 4th of July, 1863, the haughty PEMBERTON surrendered to Gen. GRANT, with 34,620 men, 211 field-pieces, ninety siege-guns, and 45,000 stand of small arms. This great victory brought smiles and tears of rejoicing to every loyal heart, and forced even the plain, rugged President to blossom into poetry in his speech describing the event, when he declared that the Mississippi now ran unvexed to the sea. Gen. GRANT now took a short furlough and visited his family in St. Louis, where he was received in the greatest triumph. The Armies of the Cumberland and the Tennessee were now united under one command, that of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and this was given to GRANT. SHERMAN had the Army of the Tennessee, and THOMAS had relieved ROSECRANS with the Army of the Cumberland, which was shut up in Chattanooga and closely beleagured by BRAGG. GRANT arrived there, and by a series of wonderful strategic movements not only restored the communication which had been lost, by which the army had been on half rations, but in the battles about Lookout Mountain drove the rebels from their apparently impregnable position, and made Chattanooga and Knoxville as secure as Washington. For this Congress voted him a gold medal, and the Legislatures of various States sent him gifts of value as tokens of their sense of his services. He was also made Major-General in the regular army.

He was now called upon to assume the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, and as a still further token of admiration, the grade of Lieutenant-General which had not been bestowed upon any one since the time of WASHINGTON was revived to do him honor. He reorganized the Army of the Potomac, and advanced upon the forces of the rebel General, LEE, engaging with him in the bloody battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house. He soon recognized that it was impossible to flank LEE, who was his equal in strategy and moved upon interior lines. So he hurled his forces upon Petersburg, south of Richmond, making his base at City Point. Here he remained all Winter, and in the Spring commenced the attack by sending SHERIDAN with his cavalry to the South side Railroad, where at Five Forks that dashing General captured Gen. PICKETT and five thousand rebels. This was the beginning of the end. In a few days the lines of Petersburg were completely broken, and that city and Richmond surrendered. LEE flying to meet JOHNSTON, who had been whipped repeatedly by SHERMAN in his march up from Savannah, was turned at Burkeville by GRANT, losing half his force at Farmville. He then struck out for Lynchburg, at the base of the Shenandoah Valley, but SHERIDAN drove him from the road into the woods, where for two days his remnant of an army struggled through the scrub oaks, emerging at last into the pike road near Appomattax Court-house. Here they found themselves completely surrounded, trumpets blowing, cannons roaring, Stars and Stripes flying in every direction. Surrender was inevitable. Gen. LEE had done all that a brave man and a skillful leader could do. He had fought on with undiminished courage through the turning tide of events that had swept the Confederacy into the last ditch. His pertinacity, his fertility of resources, and his wonderful strategy had delayed the evil day, but it was come at last. On the 9th of April, 1865, he surrendered the 13,000 men that remained of his 60,000 to Gen. GRANT, who gave him honorable terms, and treated him with the courteous kindness that was fitting for a noble though misguided man.

And now the war was over, and the nation showered gifts upon him. A residence was presented to him at Galena, another in Philadelphia, and another in Washington. The merchants of New-York presented him with $100,000, and the Senate created for him the full rank of General, with the stipulation that after his death and resignation it should lapse. In 1868 the people conferred upon him the best gift in their bestowal—the Presidency of the United States. Of the electoral vote he received 201, while his competitor, HORATIO SEYMOUR, only obtained 85. There was but little noisy enthusiasm during the election; for it was a foregone conclusion that he would obtain the victory, and the noisy men were engaged in howling for BLAIR and SEYMOUR. His conduct from his inauguration in March, 1869, up to the present moment, has been misconstrued in every possible way by his enemies. He has been slandered and vilified in a fashion that would seem incredible, when the meek nature of the man is considered. He has been the shining mark for the darts of envy, and the filth of scurrility. Torrents of lies have been cascaded about his head, a mist of slander has surrounded him. Yet, through all of this, the plain, noble figure of the lion-like man has shown brightly as ever before the eyes of the people. Politicians have endeavored to deceive themselves, but the great heart of the American people has pulsed truly toward their friend of Vicksburg and Appomattox Court-house. They know what he has done. They know that he has pacified the Indians by just dealing, that he broke the gold ring of Black Friday, that he suppressed the infamous whisky rings, that he has upheld the nation's credit, that under his Administration every species of national security has increased in value, that $350,000,000 of the debt has been paid off, that over $100,000,000 of yearly taxation has been taken from their shoulders, that the South has been pacified, that trade is reviving in the Southern cities, that vigorous efforts have been made for civil service reform, and that he has been true as steel to the Republican Party which elected him. That party has renominated him and will re-elect him, with the certainty that all those reforms which he has commenced so gloriously will be carried to a noble conclusion. When the bitterness of the strife that now wages is over, when GRANT again is triumphantly pronounced the choice of the people, the men who have so persistently maligned him will have a terrible reckoning to satisfy. But not with him. He has regarded their malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness as he regarded the shot and shell and the Minie balls which the rebels showered upon our gallant soldiers. He knew that they were directed against him, but he was so absorbed in his one idea of winning victory for his country that he left them out of the calculation. And, as he is too true and brave to heed the lies, so he is so noble that he regards the liars with feelings of pity. Yet, as he has never recommenced the total amnesty doctrine, and has always been of opinion that the leaders should not be forgiven, so perhaps there may be enemies who have stood and lied in the front rank so prominently that he cannot forget their conduct, nor forgive their infamy.

Clasping Hands.

Alluding to Secretary Boutwell's speech, and premising that until the bloody chasm between the North and the South is closed up there can be no security, the Boston *Advertiser* says: "Other dupes of appearances in former times imagined that when they had arranged a compromise the 'irrepressible conflict' was composed. Until the cause of the conflict was eradicated, no compromise could endure. Nothing is so easy as to clasp hands, except to unclasp them. The Republican Party honestly strives to reunite the country, and has little patience with the deluded or knavish politicians who pretend that it is made whole because they are willing to clasp hands over the bloody chasm. This is not an original tableau; it is only a revival. The last representation of it was when the Democratic National Convention of 1864 reached across the chasm to congratulate its confederates in arms with the assurance that the war for the Union was a failure. How cordially they clasped hands then!"

Schurz, Stallo and Greeley.

In a few days Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, is to reply to Senator Schurz's Greeley speech in St. Louis. This fact gives the St. Louis *Democrat* opportunity to make a few remarks. It says, after speaking of Schurz: "Judge Stallo seems to be a reformer of another sort. He has not yet reached the point of believing that it is a reformer's chief duty to seek the lesser evil, or that a desertion of principles, for the sake of obtaining or retaining office, is the best evidence of statesmanship. Occupying, as he does, the high vantage ground of unselfish devotion to principle, he will have an easy task in exposing the sophistry with which Mr. Schurz will endeavor to reconcile his professed principles with his support of the Democratic ticket. If Mr. Schurz now sees his way clear, it would be interesting to have him explain the discipline to which he has been subjected, since he spoke so freely of the nauseating effect of the Cincinnati dose. We should like to hear him tell of his experience in New-York City on the 19th of June, when Greeley sent him word that he did not care to see the free-traders until after their conference was over, and when the old philosopher simply nodded a recognition to Mr. Schurz's friend, the 'inherent villain' Grosvenor, as he passed him in the hall. Ms. Greeley has described all of these things with great unction, in a letter recently written to one of his St. Louis friends, and if Schurz comes out strong for Greeley and Brown in his speech on next Monday night, it will be a proof that the old philosopher was not mistaken in his estimate of our Senator's character."

The Secret of It.

The following is from the New-Haven *Journal*:

"Mr. Thomas Murphy, late Collector of New-York, had the misfortune to discover and expose the fact that Gov. Fenton had taken from Fisk and Gould $20,000 for signing one of the infamous Erie Railroad bills. From that day to this he has been rewarded with the enmity and denunciation of the *Tribune*, while Gov. Fenton is a bosom friend of Greeley—'Honest old Horace'—was one principal of the wire-pullers in securing his nomination, and has now put himself in training for his reward by an appointment as guardian of the treasury of the nation, in the ranks of the 'Reform' Party."

Voorhees' Explanation.

Last week, when Voorhees was nominated for Congress, he made a long speech, in which he withdrew his bold and emphatic expressions against Greeley, made first in Congress and afterward to his constituents in Indiana, and claimed that what he then said had reference to nothing beyond the Baltimore Convention—that it was designed to urge the nomination of some other candidate by that body. To which the Chicago *Times* rejoins: "The force of this proposition is considerably weakened by the fact that Mr. Voorhees, in his speech in the House of Representatives, argued that Grant was, in some important respects, a less objectionable man than Greeley. Can it be supposed that he regarded Grant and Greeley as the rival candidates for the nomination at Baltimore? Mr. Voorhees should have found some less transparent explation wherewithal to conceal his spinal defects."

Public Bequests by a Citizen of Rochester.

The will of the late John Craig, which was admitted to probate in Rochester on Monday, bequeaths large sums to his relatives, and the following to public institutions: To St. Lawrence University, $50,000—half as an endowment for a theological department, and half for the endowment of an academic and collegiate department; to Clinton Liberal Institute, $25,000; to New-York State Convention of Universalists, $10,000; to Universalist Church of Rochester, $15,000; to First Universalist Church of Middleport, Niagara County, $5,000.

A $200 Mistake—A Good Horse in the Bone-Yard.

From the Boston Times, July 19.

A few days ago a boy in the employ of Abbott & Fernald, teamsters, No. 180 Congress-street, was sent by his employers to Stone wharf, on Federal-street, with a horse to assist some teams that were engaged in hauling stone. Instead of going to that wharf he wandered on to Porter's wharf, which is occupied by Messrs. N. Ward & Co. as a temporary depot for dead horses, and as the youth made the statement that the horse was to be left there, the employes about the premises took the proceeding as a matter of course and killed the animal, preparatory to transporting him to Spectacle Island. As the horse did not arrive at the Stone wharf, word was sent to the stand to know why he did not come, and the youth was sent to find his lost charge. He soon returned with the bridle of the defunct animal. The firm valued the horse at $200.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GRASS VALLEY, Tuesday, July 9, 1872.

"What do we care about the mining interests of California? It will make no difference to us if there is not a single mine worked. We can get along just as well without them. We have Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada, Arizona, dependent upon us for trade; and we have China and Japan. Let the country go in, we are not dependent upon it, and we shall not feel the difference." A knot of San Francisco merchants were talking together, once upon a time, when the condition of the interior was the subject of conversation, and this was the remark of one of them, a successful merchant, a business man. If this were the sentiment of the majority of the business men of San Francisco the country might seek in vain for relief. There never would be any manufactures; there never would be any mines worked; there would be no interior improvements. Fortunately this is not so, and this narrow-sighted policy does not prevail generally.

Many mines are worked with San Francisco capital, and what prosperity does exist the country is largely indebted to San Francisco capitalists for, but there is abundant room for more. What would San Francisco have been today but for the mines in the first instance? Where did the money come from for many years to build up San Francisco and make her the largest cosmopolitan city of the coast, but from the mines? What gave direction and impetus to its steady growth and commanding position but the mines? And now, when the child is able to walk alone, and receive the homage of adjacent States, is it either just or generous to let the parent be clothed in rags and be cast off, simply because the lusty boy can do without him? Why not foster the real aid the parent can give and make home once more prosperous and *paying*? Let home products still add to the wealth of San Francisco and of the State, as it might do, or is that snobby San Francisco merchant ashamed of his father because he still wears his miner's dress? There is another view. All may not fall into San Francisco's coffers. There is a man in Philadelphia named Jay Cooke, who is the financial agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, a man of indomitable perseverance and energy, who, having satisfied himself of the practicability of building that road, is pushing the work on to completion.

There is another Transatlantic railroad in rapid process of construction, and which will be completed before that wise man of San Francisco bears five years more upon his shoulders. The Northern Pacific Road finds a terminus at Bellingham Bay, in Washington Territory, from whence a direct line of shipping can go to China and Japan as well as from San Francisco, and so communicate direct with New-York. Washington Territory and Oregon, instead of getting their merchandise at San Francisco, can import it, and export their products direct as well as San Francisco merchants can; and what is more, they will do so. The Southern Road, which is to open communication with the South and South-western States, will find a terminus at San Diego, from which Southern California and Arizona will obtain its supplies, and which will bring the Sandwich Islands some days nearer California products than San Francisco: and where will be the trade of Washington Territory, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and Southern California, but at their own legitimate points on these great interoceanic roads? Branch roads may, and probably will, be established with San Francisco, but the great points of debarkation and trade will be at the termini of the great roads. And when short-sighted business men feel the effects of their obtuseness, then they will wish that they had not neglected the resources of their own State. The story of the body and limbs will apply to them emphatically, and I commend the study of Æsop's fables to them. As yet, the land-grabbing system has mostly prevailed in Southern California, and to some degree in the San Joaquin Valley. It is true that other localities have felt is blighting influence, and an effort is being made to swoop up what is termed swamp-lands to a considerable extent. The latter has been the cause of much rascality and underhand dishonesty.

Sierra Valley is a beautiful tract, being in the lap of the summit of the snowy mountains, thirty miles long by about fifteen broad. A settlement was begun there in 1860. At first it was thought to be worth nothing, only for grazing purposes, but as settlers poured in experiments in agriculture and horticulture were made, when it was found that at an altitude of nearly 6,000 feet not only all kinds of vegetables could be successfully grown, but the most prolific crops of wheat. I think I never saw finer crops in my life, not even upon the favored plains of California, than I saw in that lovely valley last August. Land sharks have attempted to absorb that valley, and land that a span of horses drew more than 3,000 pounds over with ease at a load, they try to have declared swamp land, and oust the hardy pioneer from, after having fenced and cultivated it for years. The whole valley is not only taken up by actual settlers, who are looking to the General Government for perfect titles to make a home for themselves and families, but there are now three pretty and thriving villages, with cultivated fields and rare mineral springs upon this very swamp land. We wish, with all our hearts, that this band of land thieves would emigrate to the Cannibal Islands and prey upon each other till they shared the fate of the Kilkenny cats.

The cursory traveler in California can form no estimate of its real wealth. Were you to pass through my own thriving little town, you would see evidences of thrift indeed, but you could not even approximate its actual resources. Within the township, a territory of about ten miles long by six broad, there are recorded over 1,000 distinct quartz mines. I have examined the records. Of these, with my knowledge of them after a residence of twenty years in this place, I think at least one half could be worked at a handsome profit, with the improved appliances for saving gold and the reduced rates of mining labor. This would employ at least 25,000 men, give to the world an immense amount of wealth yearly, and add to the prosperity not only of this locality but indirectly to the State, benefiting individuals and communities at large. Nevada County has the reputation of being the richest mineral county in the State, and I think justly so. The rich mines are not in this locality alone. The mines extend nearly to the summit of the Sierra itself. Nevada City, Eureka, Lake City, Washington, Alpha, Omega, and many other towns, are in the very heart of one of the richest mining regions in the world, all languishing now for the want of capital to develop more fully their hidden wealth. Of one thousand mines in Grass Valley, only about a dozen are being worked, and these are paying well. They are worked upon the merits of the mine, not for speculation. But one single mine in Grass Valley is placed upon the Stock Board of San Francisco. There is no bulling or bearing them. Mining is pursued here as a steady, legitimate business, and I hope will always continue so.

By late information, I learn that one of the veteran editors of California has taken charge of a new Administration paper in St. Louis—the daily *Globe*. I am glad that your Eastern people can appreciate talent, even if it comes from the Pacific Coast. Calvin B. McDonald has made a name for himself in California, not only as an able editor, but as a fine writer, of sparkling literary abilities, and a genial, pleasant gentleman. In battling for Grant he will be found a fearless soldier, and the good cause will lose nothing under his championship. With my heart in the cause, my best wishes go for McDonald's success.

OLD BLOCK.

Seizure of the Milton D. Ward.

From the Detroit Post, July 22.

The Sarnia *Observer* of last week gives the following particulars of the seizure of the steamer Milton D. Ward, of this city, at that port, on Monday last. It would seem that "red tape" still holds sway with the Dominion Government, and if the circumstances are as narrated by the Canadian paper mentioned above, the affair falls but little short of an outrage:

"Considerable stir was created in town on Monday last, by the rumor that the American steamer Milton D. Ward had been seized that morning for a breach of the Customs regulations. The circumstances under which the seizure took place, we understand, were as follows: The steamer leaves Detroit daily at 11 P. M., arriving here on the following morning about 8 o'clock. On last Sunday morning she arrived about her usual time, the clerk giving her inward report to the warehouseman on the Custom-house dock, with the usual Customs fee. The warehouseman has been on the dock for the past sixteen years, and has always acted as landing-waiter in the absence of the proper officer, so as not to detain the steamer. All the freight landed went into the Custom-house warehouse, and all was delivered to the owners on Monday morning, the warehouseman receiving an order from the Collector for the delivery. For doing what had been the custom, however, and what has never been objected to by any of the officers of Customs, the Collector seized the steamer and all the freight landed. One article, fifty barrels of water-lime, was duly entered and duty paid to the Collector himself, and within an hour after the steamer, touching at the dock on her downward trip to Detroit, was seized. Now admitting the irregularity of a foreign vessel discharging without the presence of an officer, still the irregularity has been practiced for years without objection, so no blame can attach to the steamer. Bonds, of course, had to be lodged with the Collector before she was allowed to proceed; and she will continue to call at our port till the matter is cleared up; but after that she will discontinue her calls. So much for the result of what seems to us a rather high-handed and arbitrary proceeding. In the meantime steps have been taken to have the case properly represented at head-quarters, which we have no doubt will result in the release of the steamer and freight."

GREELEY'S INTRIGUE.

Further Facts and Circumstances in Corroboration of the Binghamton Revelation—Wire-Pulling of Greeley's Friends.

From the Syracuse Journal, July 22.

In addition to these revelations, now so fully and satisfactorily presented by the Binghamton *Republican*, there are within our personal knowledge certain facts and circumstances which are very strongly corroborative of the allegation that the nomination of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency was the direct result of an arrangement between him and the Democratic leaders, and which show that so far from this nomination being the result of a spontaneous uprising of the people, it was the consummation of a deliberate and laboriously worked-up plot of scheming and designing politicians. At Cincinnati, the Democratic pressure was all for Greeley, and this was not a mere matter of chance. The concentration of that influence in his favor decided the choice of the Convention, beyond all doubt. Mr. Fenton was there on a mysterious mission, as appeared at the time, which was conducted with great secrecy, and was concluded to his evident satisfaction so that he quit the field on the eve of the nomination. His business there was then known to be with Democrats and Liberals alike, and its character is now fully exposed in the revelation of the previous negotiations in Mr. Greeley's behalf with Mr. Seymour and other leading Democrats, in which he (Fenton) had taken part. So well satisfied was Mr. Greeley with Mr. Fenton's services that the *Tribune*, in rebuke of a statement that Mr. Fenton's ways at Cincinnati were devious, asserted in vigorous language that it (*the Tribune*) knew how well and faithfully he (Fenton) had served Greeley there. There is now no mystery as to the nature of Mr. Fenton's mission at Cincinnati.

A fact which has a strong bearing in support of the truth of the alleged arrangement between Greeley and Seymour, is the statement made by the political editor of the Utica *Observer*, (Mr. Seymour's home organ,) to the effect that for six months the *Observer* had been preparing its Democratic readers for the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. This admission was made by the *Observer* editor, in this city, within a week. Mr. Seymour's home organ surely would not have been engaged in this work of preparation, unless the event thus prepared for was in the programme to take place; and there existed no reason under the sun for such an improbable occurrence, except the Democratic leaders had entered into a contract that it should take place. The *Observer* was in the secret six months ago, and therefore it was engaged for that period in preparing its readers to accept Greeley as the regular Democratic candidate. The files of the *Observer* attest this fact.

Again: Here in Syracuse, the arrangement between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Seymour, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Fenton, Mr. Hutchins, and other Liberal gentlemen, was known months ago. Most excellent reasons exist for believing that the late Gen. John A. Green, as Mr. Seymour's friend, was confided with the important secret on behalf of the Democrats, and that Mr. Frank Hiscock, Mr. Fenton's friend, was intrusted with it for the benefit of the Liberal faction then being marshaled. The same sort of service which the Democratic *Observer* at Utica was doing for this political scheme, in preparing the Democratic masses to accept a strange and unexpected result to them, was undertaken months ago by the then professedly Republican *Standard* here. Systematic assaults upon Gen. Grant's Administration and its policies were begun and carried on by the *Standard*, with a knowledge that probably Mr. Greeley would be the opposition candidate for President. The part taken by the Democratic *Courier* was developed at a later day; its conductors were cautious and wary in accepting the great transformation, because they then doubted the success of the movement. But when the affair seemed to justify its confidence, the *Courier* entered into it with great zeal, hoisting the names of the Cincinnati nominees in its columns as its choice for Baltimore, and in this proceeding took the initiative among the Democratic papers of the State. The *Standard*, which for months had been bitterly antagonistic to Gen. Grant, protested with mock vigor against his nomination at Philadelphia, in the face of the certainty of his renomination; and on that result taking place, it made common cause with the Democratic *Courier*, formally hoisted the names of the Cincinnati nominees and continued its advocacy of the Liberal movement. Gen. Green was the mentor of the *Courier*, and Mr. Hiscock the mentor of the *Standard*, in these transactions. Gen. Green aspired to appointment as a delegate to Baltimore, to carry out the Greeley programme, but was beaten by his Democratic rival, Mr. Ruger, who committed himself to the same plan. Mr. Hiscock is in a quiet way the godfather of Liberalism in Onondaga, is understood to be booked for the Democratic nomination for Congress, and is expected to succeed the late Gen. Green in the leadership of the Democratic Party in Onondaga. These features of the coalition programme are stated so that the full extent of the bargain in this locality may be understood.

THE TROY STEAM-BOATS.

Withdrawal of the Hancox Company—The Company Said to be Bankrupt—Its Boats Attached—Fare on the Citizens' Line.

From the Troy Times, July 22.

As we announced on Saturday, the trip of the Hancox steamer Vanderbilt, from this city to New-York Sunday evening, was the last one which would be made by the boats of that line. The opposition of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, the disposition of our merchants and the traveling public to patronize the new line as a rebuke to the old line for its extortions and disregard of our wants in the past, and the low rates at which freights and passengers were carried, have brought about the result announced. It is said the Hancox boats have scarcely made a trip this season on which the loss was less than $100, and sometimes it reached the sum of $200. Of course the Hancoxes, weakened by their South American venture, could not stand this drain upon their resources, and they have been compelled to abandon the line. It is stated they are bankrupt, and that the steamers Connecticut, Vanderbilt and Golden Gate are all tied up at Jersey City in the charge of United States Marshals. One of these officers went down on the Vanderbilt, last evening. The officers and men of the boat knew nothing of the proposed abandonment of the line until they saw the announcement in the *Times* on Saturday. Then some of them started on a cruise through the boat's stores and the bar, and, drinking to excess, indulged in a promiscuous fight among themselves. Officer Newton interfered to stop it, and after much difficulty, locked up Albert Smith, an engineer of the boat. When the Vanderbilt and Sunnyside left for New-York, last evening, there was a strong wind blowing, and both vessels had to be hauled around by steam-tugs. The Sunnyside got off first, and in passing the Vanderbilt, she barely escaped a collision. The greatest excitement prevailed among the passengers on the two boats and the people on shore at the near proximity of the two vessels, threatening, as it did, a collision each moment.

The Hancock company have made a great deal of money out of the line to Troy. It is said to be the best steam-boat route out of New-York. They might have been running here yet in undisputed possession and without opposition had the owners chosen to put the money made here in new boats, and not have expended it in questionable enterprises among the unsettled countries of South America. The utter disregard by the company of the interests of our merchants last season induced the organization of the new company, and the withdrawl of the bulk of the patronage from the line necessitated its failure. The experience of the Hancoxes ought not to be lost upon the line which now has the route to itself. We hope next season that at least one new boat will be put on the route, and that every needed facility will be given for the cheap and rapid transmission of freight and passengers. The stock of the company has gone up nearly twenty-five per cent. since Saturday. Stock which was held at sixty-seven cents previous to the announcement of the withdrawal of the Hancox boats, was sold later in the day at ninety cents. The Citizens' line and the Peoples' line, at Albany, are on friendly terms, and no attempt will be made by either company to interfere with the business of the other. The Troy boats, going down, will not land at Albany except on Sunday evenings, when the Albany boats do not run. It is this feeling of friendship between the companies which has induced the owners of the Troy boats to put the fare up from fifty cents to $1 50 per passenger at the request of the People's line, which will charge $2. It seems to us that this fare is excessive when we add the cost of state-room, supper, &c., to the fare. One dollar would have been amply remunerative to the company and satisfactory to the public. The company will do a wise thing to put the fare down to that sum. The rate of freight, we understand, will not be increased.